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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-13

January 27, 1926.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH AND GERMAN FRESH FRUIT IMPORTS REDUCED

Germany

German imports of most of the important fresh fruits were materially smaller during the last six months of 1925 than in the corresponding period of 1924. Imports of apples were reduced by 25 per cent, oranges by about 10 per cent, and imports of pears, although not shown below, were only about half those of last year. Germany continued, however, to absorb large quantities of Italian lemons, and the imports of the principal dried fruits increased considerably, in the case of prunes nearly 100 per cent.

While it is impossible to determine German imports of American apples, it appears that they were somewhat above those in 1924 for the same period. A share of the large imports from Holland was undoubtedly American fruit unloaded at Rotterdam. Reports of short crops in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland are borne out by the small imports from these usually important sources of supply. Rumania and Hungary, however, supplied larger quantities than usual. It is of interest to note that imports in December this year were much above those of December a year ago when the crop was very large.

German demand for Italian lemons has continued strong and undoubtedly has relieved the American market from the pressure of some of this fruit. The decrease in orange imports resulted from the temporary tariff difficulty with Spain, which has now been settled.

With a normal prune crop this year, Yugoslavia is again supplying a large share of German prune imports, which, for the six months ending December, were nearly twice those of the same months in 1924. Imports from the United States, however, were nearly as large as last year, in point of volume. Imports of raisins for the period July-November also show a material increase, both total imports and imports of American origin.

United Kingdom

British imports of several important fresh fruits have been materially smaller during the six months ending December 1925 than for the corresponding period in 1924. Apple imports declined about 15 per cent, oranges about 10 per cent, plums about 12 per cent and pears by about 60 per cent. The decrease has been offset to some extent by imports of grapes 20 per cent above those of last year and 11 per cent greater imports of bananas, but it appears that consumption of imported fresh fruits on the whole has been smaller than in the latter half of 1924.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1924 - 25

Commodity and Country	July - December		1925			
	1924	1925 ^{a/}	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^{a/}	December 1924
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
APPLES:						
United States.....	154,112	159,000	20,352	43,751	90,000	62,706
Austria	2,645,137 ^{b/}	115,000	42,639	11,910	^{c/}	99,292
Italy.....	875,000	1,216,000	422,611	353,232	145,000	129,009
Belgium.....	^{c/}	723,000	194,185	162,970	85,000	^{c/}
Holland.....	566,207	2,010,000	725,679	620,730	275,000	179,575
Hungary.....	^{c/}	^{b/} 543,000	91,481	54,839	^{c/}	^{c/}
Rumania.....	^{c/}	498,000	149,006	172,951	100,000	^{c/}
Yugoslavia.....	^{c/}	^{b/} 252,000	140,729	34,151	^{c/}	^{c/}
France.....	^{c/}	1,334,000	529,384	526,749	275,000	226,573
Switzerland.....	^{c/}	^{d/} 171,000	72,261	82,928	^{c/}	47,509
Czechoslovakia...	^{c/}	^{e/} 196,000	138,980	56,959	^{c/}	^{c/}
Others.....	6,277,627	467,000	143,644	116,497	50,000	150,844
Total.....	10,518,083	7,737,000	2,670,951	2,237,667	1,070,000	895,508
ORANGES:	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Total.....	887,963	809,000	2,979	28,518	696,000	787,033
LEMONS:						
Total.....	572,344	667,000	48,504	95,638	137,000	129,342
	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>
PRUNES:						
United States	20,294	18,800	1,559	364	700	6,425
Yugoslavia.....	1,835	22,600	279	5,474	16,800	165
Total.....	24,168	45,700	4,023	6,769	18,100	7,075
RAISINS:						
United States.....	^{c/}	^{b/} 6,659	2,536	380		^{c/}
Turkey.....	23,292 ^{b/}	15,049	5,132	4,238		5,870
Others.....	6,490 ^{b/}	6,760	1,313	836		1,893
Total.....	29,782 ^{b/}	28,406	8,981	5,454		7,763
CURRENTS:						
Total.....	12,603 ^{b/}	13,270	3,800	4,325		2,894

^{a/} Rounded figures for apples, oranges, lemons and prunes. ^{b/} July - November only, December included in "others". ^{c/} Included in "others" ^{d/} September - November only, imports in other months, if any, included in "others". ^{e/} October - November only, imports in other months, if any, included in "others".

FRESH FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1924-25.

Commodity and Unit	July-December		1925				December 1924
	1924	1925	October	November	December	December	
Apples, 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	10,155:	8,793:	2,224:	2,436:	2,142:	2,550	
Apricots, " lbs.	2,656:	3,186:	12:	2:	110:	27	
Bananas, " bunches:	6,267:	6,989:	1,167:	1,006:	922:	725	
Grapes, " lbs.	85,617:	103,202:	27,932:	28,818:	24,645:	10,433	
Lemons, " boxes <u>b/</u>	827:	834:	114:	155:	149:	191	
Oranges, " " <u>c/</u>	3,310:	3,078:	193:	392:	1,901:	2,004	
Pears, " lbs.	137,799:	52,839:	15,891:	9,514:	3,015:	4,246	
Plums, " "	62,709:	55,532:	2,257:	321:	84:	24	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 lbs.

b/ Includes limes and citrus other than oranges, expressed in boxes of 74 lbs.

c/ All imports in terms of boxes of 70 lbs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-14

February 9, 1926.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

DATE PRODUCTION IN ALGERIA

(By American Vice Consul David Williamson - Algiers)

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F-14

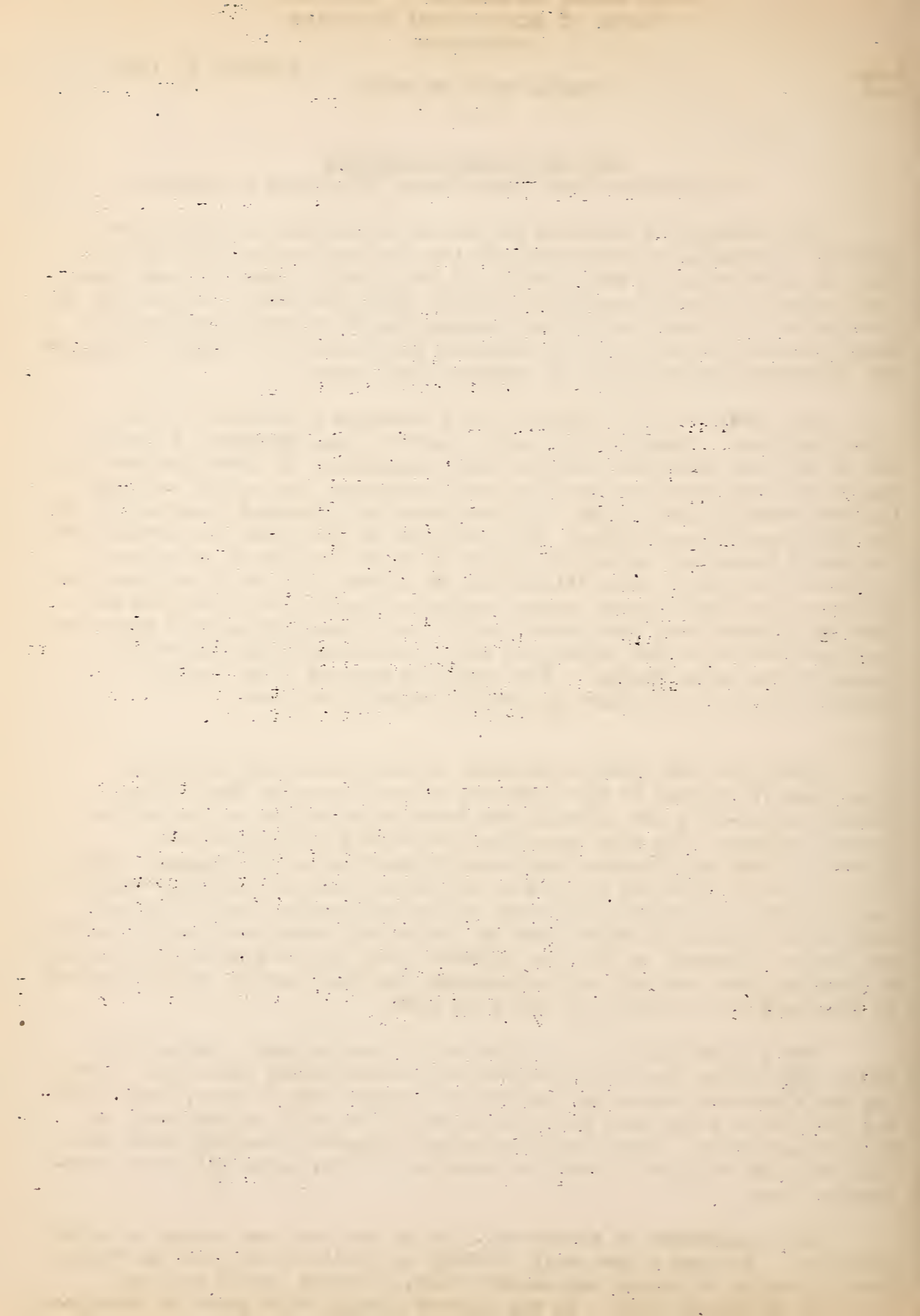
The date-growing industry in Algeria is carried on only in the southern districts, as the climate in the mountainous northern departments is unfavorable to the ripening of this fruit. Although date palms with clusters of dates hanging from their heads are seen in every part of the country, it requires the hot Saharan climate to bring the fruit to maturity; whatever dates are produced in the North are of inferior quality not in any way entering into or affecting the trade.

The oases of the Sahara are the commercial producers of this important fruit. Biskra, Touggourt, Ain-Sefra, and Ghardaia, to name a few of the most important, produce large quantities of dates-de-luxe for export over and above the needs of the community, but every oasis has its contingent of date palms that furnishes the principal food supply of the million-odd desert Arabs. The date palm in the North is planted for ornamental purposes, but in the Sahara it is the staple of existence, for the desert offers but little food other than the date to support its children. For this reason, every available square foot of soil in an oasis is planted with date-palms, and it is not surprising that they are sedulously nurtured and tended, as they constitute nearly the whole wealth of the oasis dweller. This explains how out of so small a watered area can be produced so great a quantity of food.

Where the date palm is planted, a large hole about ten feet square and from three to ten feet deep is dug, piercing the flinty calcareous top-soil and allowing the roots to penetrate to the underground moisture. The hole must always be kept free of sand for irrigation and fertilization purposes if the tree is to prosper. The oasis dweller's life may be said to be wholly spent in carrying out the sand from the pits around the roots of his date palms, for, no sooner excavated, the sand is blown back by the desert winds, and must be carried out again. Inasmuch as it takes fifteen years for date palms to come into bearing, they are not easily replaced, and the loss of one is regarded in the light of a calamity by the poor Arab.

The pollenization of the flowers is done by hand. Among every 150 to 200 female trees there stands one non-producing male tree. During the flowering season the natives gather the male flowers, then climbing the female trees they place one male flower still on the stalk in the female flower. This forced "marriage" insures a maximum yield and discounts the hazards of wind and insects in fertilizing all their date-bearing trees.

The importance to the desert folk of the date can hardly be overestimated. Besides a rare meal of sheep or goat's flesh, and the daily meagre portion of barley and camel's milk, a desert Arab's diet is composed wholly of dates. In the harvest season, when there is abundance, every living creature in the oasis eats this fruit, horses, camels and even the dogs having their share.



With the inception of the railroad and of automotive transportation in the desert, some of the oases became less dependent for their food on the date, and others were substituted for it. In every oasis touched by modern lines of communication there quickly develops a surplus of dates for exportation. Commercially, the following oases are important date producing centers in southern territories of Algeria: El Oued, Touggourt, Ourlana, Biskra, Bou-Saada, Djelfa, Laghouat, Ouargla, Ghardaia, Aïn-Sefra, Oued Jella, Tiout.

The Dates of Commerce:

There are three types of dates exported from the Algerian Sahara: the Deglet-Nour, the Deglet-Beida and the Ghars.

1. Deglet-Nour (deglet: date, Nour: sun light) is the quality most in demand for exportation, as it suits the European taste better than the deglet-beida, the native preference. The deglet-nour is somewhat soft, luscious, translucent and of an amber color. In texture its flesh is smooth and free from the "strings" of common dates. It has a decided flavor, akin to the muscat grape. An added advantage is that it transports without bruising. Deglet-nour may be distinguished by the long thin stone. This date is grown especially in Biskra, Touggourt and Ziban, a district known collectively as the Souf. Due to their important market value the deglet-nour are usually packed on the spot. Well constructed cartons, containing one, three, five, and ten kilograms (1 kilogram equals 2.2 lbs) are shipped by parcel post, these weights being used because of the parcel post regulations which have but four categories of prices. Large shipments, scarcely ever exceeding 30 kilograms (66 lbs), are packed in wooden cases and forwarded by freight.

Oran is the western port of clearance, taking care of the dates from Aïn-Sefra, Figuig and the surrounding district; Philippeville and Bona export the Biskra and Touggourt crop; the remainder comes through Algiers.

2. Deglet-Beida (Arabic for "white date") is a dry date, regular in shape, with a glossy smooth, and rather tough skin. It is of a yellowish white color, and the stone is short and thick. Touggourt and Oued Rhir largely produce this variety.

Although less expensive than the deglet-nour, the deglet-beida is also largely exported, and though inferior in quality enjoys a good sale. It is more usual to see this date shipped in large cases to European centers for treatment, re-packing, and re-sale.

3. Ghars, or Gharz (Arabic for "robust") is the date that forms the basis of the native diet. It is a tender fruit, very soft and large, brown in color, with a transparent and flaccid pulp. It is very sweet to the taste on account of the large amount of honey it contains. The kernel is large.

On account of the softness of the pulp and of the delicacy of the skin, the Ghars date when packed does not hold its shape, but splits open and exudes a thick syrup known under the name of "date-honey". Thus this date is much less exported than the other qualities, its salability in European market being further prejudiced by its dark brown color, in spite of the fact that its taste is sweeter than any other Algerian variety.

Date honey, however, is of some commercial importance. It is carefully gathered and is usually employed as a glazing for the deglet-beida, thus imputing to this ordinary date some of the sweetness and flavor of the Ghars.

The natives usually store their supply of dates compressed in a mass in bags or goatskins. Packed in this primitive manner they are said to keep indefinitely. Whatever date honey comes out of the mass is collected with care, and although very fond of it the natives consume little of this desert sweet meat, owing to the high price paid for it by European date merchants.

This variety of date is also used for making an alcohol. Crushed and distilled, a hundred kilograms (220.46 lbs) of Ghars dates are said to produce in the neighborhood of 18 liters (about $4\frac{3}{4}$ gals) of pure (i.e. 96%) alcohol.

The Date Crop:

There are approximately 7 million date palms in Algeria. The quantity of dates produced from them in the years before 1919 are not known; the following table gives the figures in short tons a/ for 1919 to 1924, taken from the "Statistique Agricole de l'Algerie":

<u>1919</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>
129,737	116,256	129,119	198,763	194,556	214,949

It will be noticed that there has been a steady increase in production since 1920, which may be attributed to the stimulus of high prices and increased transportation facilities, and to well-drilling by Europeans in the oasis. The figures can only be approximate as it is well-nigh impossible to get accurate data from the outlying oasis.

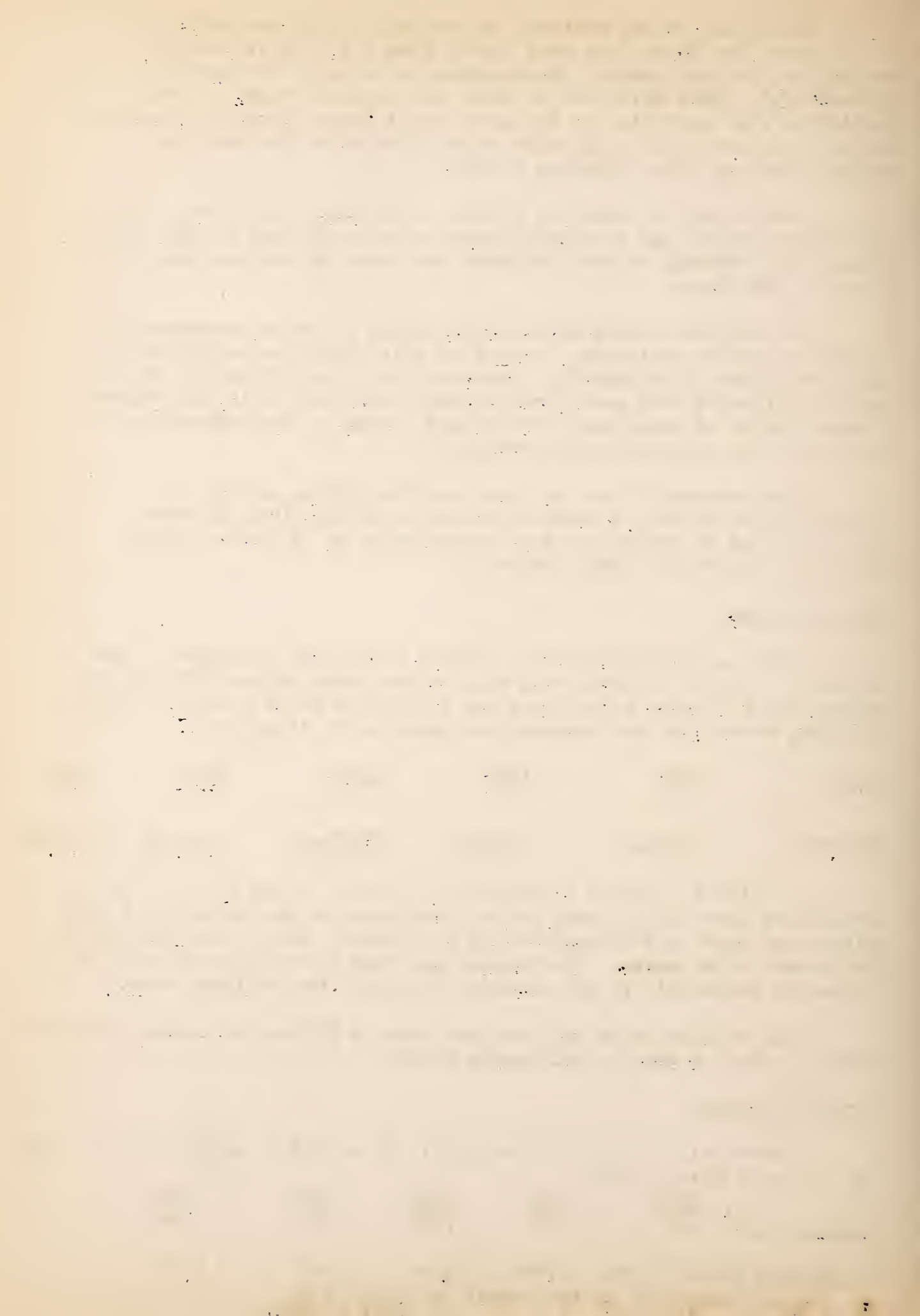
The average yield in dates per palm is 55 lbs per annum, yet some palms produce as much as 200 pounds yearly.

Export of Dates:

Exportation of dates from Algiers from 1916 to 1920, together with the value, is given below:

	<u>1916</u>	<u>1917</u>	<u>1918</u>	<u>1919</u>	<u>1920</u>
Short tons: <u>a/</u>	68	99	104	96	96
Thousand dollars <u>b/</u>	743	1,954	4,354	3,840	1,499

a/ Figures submitted by the Consul in metric tons.
b/ Figures submitted by the Consul in paper francs.



Exports of dates in the year succeeding 1920, by countries, and their value, were as follows:

Quantities of Dates Exported from Algeria
(In short tons) a/

Country	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>
France:	10,235	11,173	1,595	14,807
Great Britain:	2	15	26	32
Holland:	10	--	--	10
Belgium:	20	17	--	--
Spain:	532	425	384	511
French Morocco:	231	423	262	381
Tunisia:	849	416	334	410
Italy:	--	--	3	10
Other countries:	8	68	52	76
Totals:	11,895	12,769	9,340	16,238

Value of Dates Exported from Algeria
(In dollars)

	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>
France:	1,528,525.	1,744,970	1,086,800	1,895,512
Other countries:	240,723	248,345	143,488	187,223
Totals:	1,778,248	1,993,315	1,230,288	2,086,735

The 1925 date harvest is going on at the present writing. Such figures as are available show the exportation of the remainder of the 1924 crop.

Date Export for the First Nine Months 1925

France:	535	Short tons	\$62,449
Other countries:	654	" "	76,321
Total:	1,189	" "	\$138,770

France is the largest taker of Algerian dates, taking 90 to 95% of those exported. The large majority of these are shipped to Marseilles where they are made attractive to the European eye. The dates are washed, cleaned, and sorted, a glaze is given them, and they are packed in attractive small boxes. A large percentage of such dates are re-exported at an enhanced figure, their salability having been increased by careful preparation.

Price of Dates:

The wholesale price of dates on the Algerian market on December 19, 1925, were as follows:

Deglet-n ur, in cases:	\$5.89	\$6.06	per 100 lb.
Ghars:	2.17	2.34	" " "

a/ Figures submitted by the Consul in metric tons.

From this it may be seen that the most expensive dates sell for something around \$0.06 per pound, while the Ghars quality are a little above \$0.02 per pound.

The prices received for the first dates of the season are naturally high. In October of 1925, the deglet-nour sold at 500 francs per 100 kilograms (about \$10.00 per 100 lbs). In order to satisfy early buyers, however, there is considerable waste occasioned by the premature gathering of the choicest variety, and many unripe dates are then picked, thus reducing the total crop obtainable from these trees.

As the season advances the price of dates falls due to the fact that the entire productions of the better grades is sold at the beginning of the season, leaving on the market only the lower grades which have become dry and have lost their attractive appearance and taste.

Commercial Practices:

1. Buying:

Date buying is a specialized trade. The Arabs, producers of the majority of the dates, bring their crop to a buyer who is to them well-known. Being conservative, they hesitate to deal with a stranger, even though his bid may be higher, for they fear to make an enemy of their regular customer and to find themselves the next season without a purchaser.

The larger dealers are Frenchmen, who buy either outright or as commission agents. They either are residents in the district or for many years have known and cultivated the acquaintance of the Arab producer. When purchases are made directly from small growers, payments are usually made on a cash basis; but large producers will accept credit terms from buyers who they know and trust. Moreover, some of the large dealers in France own extensive plantations of date palms and enter into various kinds of agreements with the Arabs for tending them and gathering the crop. Many of them also contract with natives for their entire yearly crop, so that the floating supply of dates for the outside purchaser is very greatly reduced.

Thus it appears that a new firm wishing to enter into competition with the established French firm would face difficulties from the outset. Yet once a buying agent were established and known to the Arabs, the difficulty in procuring the raw produce would diminish as time went on.

2. Preparation:

Before delivery for consumption dates are treated by secret processes to give them flavor, color and durability. As above mentioned, the flavor is often obtained by coating the date with a preparation of date-honey; sugar is also employed. The writer has not been able to ascertain exactly the processes employed for preserving

the skin of the date and for lightening its color, but this is accomplished by leaving the fruit exposed for some hours to certain sulphuric and chlorine gases which bleach and toughen the covering. That this treatment is not injurious to the consumer is amply proved by the fact that for years thousands of tons have been thus subjected to poisonous gases without bad result. Dates thus treated are said to be preserved in excellent condition for two to four years, losing none of their freshness or taste.

Date Flour:

A gentleman for many years a plantation owner at Tolga and Biskra, now retired, has shown the writer a native method of using dates said to be unknown to the export trade. Fresh dates, irrespective of quality, are pulverized, without drying, into a kind of paste. This, mixed with roasted wheat or barley flour, is called date-flour. It may be eaten with no further preparation, or mixed with sweet butter, or cooked in milk or water. It has the advantages of being highly nutritive in proportion to its weight and volume, very digestible, and palatable.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

March 5, 1926.

U.S.
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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT
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BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN JANUARY

United Kingdom:

Although British imports of fresh fruits have been on the whole somewhat smaller this season than last, imports during January were fully equal to those of last January and probably larger. Of interest in the January trade was the fact that imports of American apples were actually larger than in January 1925, even though an unfavorable market situation existed this year. Imports of grapes, pears and plums, coming at this time of the year largely from South Africa, were also substantially above those of a year ago. The fresh fruit trade with South Africa is growing steadily and these fruits must be reckoned with to an increasing degree as competitors to American apples on the late market. February reports relate the arrivals of record shipments in British ports from below the equator with more enroute.

Reports from Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe, indicate that January supplies were above requirements for that time of year. After-holiday dullness usually prevails until the middle of January and this year there were also several successive days of bad weather to contend with. The fresh fruit market, as a result, was generally unsatisfactory during the month.

Germany:

German imports of fruit during January 1926 appear smaller, on the whole, than in the same month last year, but the imports of apples were somewhat larger, with much of the increase apparently consisting of American fruit. Direct imports of apples from the United States amounted to about 125,000 bushels as compared with 89,000 in December and about 68,000 bushels in January a year ago. Imports from the Netherlands, some of which were undoubtedly of American origin, amounted to 135,000 bushels compared with 77,000 a year ago. United States export figures for January show shipments to Germany equivalent to about 130,000 bushels as compared with about 19,000 in January 1925. The larger imports reflect the lowering of domestic supplies and the generally smaller Continental fruit crop this year. Requirements during the closing months of the season will have to come largely from the United States.

Imports of oranges continue to run below those of the previous season, amounting to 1,755,000 boxes for the seven months July to January, as compared with 1,935,000 in the same period, 1924-25. Imports of lemons were somewhat smaller than in January a year ago but are larger for the season to date (July-January) than for the corresponding months last year. Yugoslavia again supplied the bulk of prune imports. Total imports for the seven months ending January were about 51 million pounds or 50 per cent above those of last season for the same period.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1924, 1925-26

Commodity and Country	July-January		1925		1926	
	1924-25	1925-26	November	December	January	1925
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
APPLES:						
United States	221,748:	283,000:	43,751:	88,935:	125,000:	67,636
Austria	2,697,907:	b/116,097:	11,910:	676:	c/	52,770
Italy	903,820:	1,274,000:	353,232:	143,003:	60,000:	28,320
Belgium	54,218:	781,000:	162,970:	87,227:	55,000:	54,218
Holland	643,163:	2,147,000:	620,730:	276,622:	135,000:	76,961
Hungary	---	b/546,000:	54,839:	2,605:	c/	---
Rumania	8,438:	b/499,402:	172,951:	101,161:	c/	8,438
Yugoslavia ..	---	b/253,083:	34,151:	1,533:	c/	---
France	243,558:	1,374,373:	526,749:	276,041:	c/	16,985
Switzerland..	38,798:	b/181,924:	82,928:	11,258:	c/	11,289
•Czechoslovakia:	---	b/278,898:	56,959:	5,597:	c/	---
Others	6,014,648:	404,000:	116,497:	29,383:	35,000:	11,103
Total	10,646,305:	8,099,000:	2,237,667:	1,024,046:	410,000:	328,220
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
ORANGES:						
Total	1,931,623:	1,755,000:	28,513:	697,577:	945,000:	1,046,660
LEMONS:						
Total	669,987:	745,000:	95,638:	138,029:	73,000:	97,643
	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs	1000 lbs
PRUNES:						
United States	23,935:	19,500:	364:	563:	800:	8,691
Yugoslavia...	2,925:	28,900:	5,474:	16,852:	4,200:	1,090
Total.....	34,310:	50,700:	6,769:	18,011:	5,100:	10,142
RAISINS:						
United States	c/ 228:	d/ 7,649:	380:	1,051:		228
Turkey	26,201:	d/ 17,202:	4,238:	2,153:		2,910
Others	7,224:	d/ 7,362:	836:	902:		804
Total	33,723:	d/ 32,512:	5,454:	4,106:		5,942
CURRENTS:						
Total.....	14,075:	d/ 14,972:	4,325:	1,662:		1,471

c/ Rounded figures. b/ July-December only, January included in "others".

d/ Included in others. d/ July-December only. e/ January only, July-December included in "others".

FRESH FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1924, 1925-26.

Commodity and Unit	July -January		1925		1926		January
	1924-25	1925-26	November	December	January	1925	
Apples, 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	11,419:	10,250:	2,476:	2,142:	1,457:	1,264	
Apricots, " lbs.	3,016:	3,519:	2:	110:	333:	360	
Bananas, " bunches	7,031:	7,850:	1,006:	992:	861:	764	
Grapes, " lbs.	86,498:	107,565:	28,318:	24,645:	4,363:	881	
Lemons, " boxes <u>b/</u>	1,030:	986:	155:	149:	152:	203	
Oranges, " " <u>c/</u>	5,518:	5,022:	392:	1,901:	1,944:	2,207	
Pears, " lbs.	138,473:	54,237:	9,514:	3,015:	1,398:	674	
Plums, " "	63,000:	55,963:	324:	84:	431:	291	

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 lbs.

b/ Includes lime and citrus other than oranges, expressed in boxes of 74 lbs.

c/ All imports in terms of boxes of 70 lbs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

March 26, 1926

F.S.
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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH EMPIRE COMPETITION WITH AMERICAN DRIED FRUITS

The formidable competition, actual and potential, which California dried and canned fruits face from the products of the British overseas Dominions and Colonies, particularly Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, becomes apparent upon analyzing import statistics and the results of the "Buy Empire Goods" campaign being conducted throughout the United Kingdom, says Consul Maurice L. Stafford at London. Improved methods of packing and marketing and the possibilities of further development are strengthening the position of the Dominions in the dried fruit trade.

Currants.

Australia especially, although comparatively new in the British market for raisins, currants and sultanas, is well established in that market and is challenging the trade being done with the United States, Greece, Smyrna, and Spain in these products. During the five years from 1920 to 1924 inclusive, there were received in Great Britain from Australia the following totals of currants: 935,000 pounds; 4,525,000 pounds; 8,994,000 pounds; 10,138,000 pounds, and 20,511,000 pounds respectively an increase in that time of more than 2000 per cent. Receipts from all other countries except Greece, however, showed a steady decline during that period. Greece annually supplies over 85 per cent of the total currant imports. Total imports during 1925 amounted to 128,762,000 pounds as compared with 150,337,000 pounds in 1924 and 172,033,000 pounds in 1923. Detailed figures for 1925 are not yet available.

Plums and prunes.

The United States is still the chief source of supply for the dried plums and prunes imported into the United Kingdom, usually supplying about 80 per cent. In the five-year period 1920 - 1924 imports from the United States amounted to 47,003,000 pounds; 40,428,000 pounds; 23,957,000 pounds; 24,797,000 pounds and 41,911,000 pounds respectively. Total imports from 1920 to 1924 also showed a decline each year except 1924 when there was a slight increase, although the figures for that year were still well below those of 1920. On the other hand receipts from British Possessions have experienced a steady and large growth, with the exception of 1924 when there was a noticeable slump, due to crop conditions. The Union of South Africa is the leading British Empire source of supply of these fruits.

Raisins.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of Raisins, 1920 - 1925

From	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
United States	13,861,000	4,138,000	40,167,000	23,319,000	20,105,000	41,313,000
British Possessions	16,529,000	19,140,000	30,831,000	30,865,000	48,554,000	44,115,000
All others	45,148,000	58,274,000	60,078,000	72,335,000	62,229,000	41,520,000
Total	75,538,000	81,552,000	131,076,000	126,519,000	130,888,000	126,948,000

Of the total number of raisins imported in 1925, Australia sent 39,720,000 pounds as compared with only 4,123,000 pounds in 1920. The Union of South Africa in 1925 supplied 4,111,000 pounds as compared with 2,910,000 pounds in 1920. Australia has thus taken the place of South Africa as the leading British Empire source of supply. It is reported that the present Australian picking and processing season has begun under favorable circumstances and dealers are looking forward to receiving the crop during April and May. The Australian Dried Fruit Board in London has been a considerable factor in advertising and marketing the products of their country.

Canned fruits.

The supremacy of the United States in canned fruits has not yet been seriously challenged, although there is increasing agitation for development of this industry in the Empire and, with assurance of a good market with preferential tariff rates, its increase apparently is assured.

Preference.

Empire dried fruit products, without sugar are admitted into the United Kingdom free of duty. Those from other countries are liable to import duty of two shillings per hundredweight (approximately $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per pound) in the case of currants, and seven shillings per hundredweight (approximately $1\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per pound) for other dutiable dried fruit. Canned fruits are dutiable according to sugar content and there are also preferential rates on Empire products.

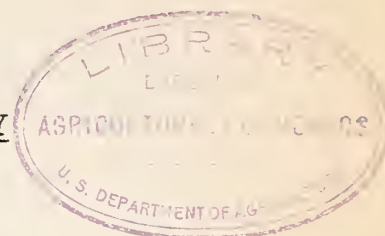
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

March 29, 1926

F.S.
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Ec 752 F
APR 10 1926
FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN FEBRUARY



United Kingdom.

British figures for February 1925 indicate that fresh fruit imports into the United Kingdom are still running somewhat behind last season. The February figures are generally smaller than those for January 1926, but are somewhat larger than for February 1925. The disorganization of the apple market was reflected in smaller receipts as against both the preceding month and February 1925. Receipts of grapes and plums, while heavier than last year, dropped off from the January levels. South African pears, however, increased over January 1926 as well as over February 1925.

Germany.

Preliminary figures indicate that, while imports of oranges and apples for the season up to February 28 are somewhat under the last season, the German consumption of fruit in general, including that of American origin, has been well maintained in spite of the reported industrial and agricultural depression. Lemon imports show a substantial increase as do dried fruits.

Total apple imports for February were 132,000 bushels under January, according to preliminary figures, but 94,000 bushels in excess of February 1925. Receipts of American apples for February 1926 maintained the January level, however, and were 57,000 bushels greater than for February 1925. These figures bear out the prediction of increased German dependence upon American apples as the season advances.

In the dried fruits, the increased purchases of American prunes are outstanding. While still under the corresponding figures for 1925, February takings of American prunes reached 4,100,000 pounds against 762,000 pounds for the preceding month, raising the total for February to 6,800,000 pounds against 5,158,000 pounds for January and 5,355,000 pounds during February 1925. Receipts from Yugoslavia declined nearly 50 per cent from the January figure, standing at 2,200,000 pounds against 355,000 pounds for February 1925.

Oranges in February reached 1,157,000 bushels against 945,150 bushels for January. Lemons also increased over the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1924, 1925-26

Commodity and Country	July -February	1925	1926			
	a/			a/	February	
	1924-25	1925-26	December	January	February	1925
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>						
United States:	277,098:	409,000:	88,935:	125,602:	125,000:	67,636
Austria	2,865,046:	b/116,097:	676:	---	c/	52,770
Italy	1,041,783:	1,344,000:	143,008:	59,143:	70,000:	28,820
Belgium	169,433:	816,000:	87,227:	55,531:	35,000:	54,218
Holland	725,099:	2,235,000:	276,622:	133,488:	90,000:	76,961
Hungary	---	b/545,788:	2,605:	---	c/	---
Rumania	14,310:	b/517,820:	101,161:	18,418:	c/	8,538
Yugoslavia ...	---	b/253,539:	1,533:	456:	c/	---
France	252,096:	b/1,339,755:	276,041:	4,880:	c/	16,985
Switzerland...	103,732:	b/184,334:	11,258:	2,410:	c/	11,289
Czechoslovakia	---	b/279,910:	5,597:	1,012:	c/	---
Others	6,021,246:	433,000:	29,383:	7,507:	56,000:	11,103
Total	11,469,843:	3,473,000:	1,024,046:	408,447:	376,000:	328,220
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES:</u>						
Total	3,497,052:	2,912,000:	697,577:	945,150:	1,157,000:	1,562,429
<u>LEMONS:</u>						
Total	743,838:	838,000:	138,029:	75,108:	95,000:	73,851
	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>
<u>PRUNES:</u>						
United States:	33,828:	23,500:	563:	762:	4,100:	4,843
Yugoslavia...	3,280:	31,000:	16,852:	4,100:	2,200:	355
Total	39,665:	57,600:	18,011:	5,158:	6,800:	5,355
<u>RAISINS:</u>						
United States:	c/ 390:	d/ 9,245:	1,051:	1,597:		162
Turkey	28,887:	d/ 19,412:	2,153:	2,210:		2,685
Others	7,751:	d/ 8,505:	902:	843:		457
Total	37,029:	d/ 37,162:	4,106:	4,650:		3,305
<u>CURRANTS:</u>						
Total	15,318:	d/ 16,274:	1,662:	1,342:		1,243

a/ Rounded figures. b/ July-January only, February included in "others".
c/ Included in others. d/ July-January only.

FRESH FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1924, 1925-26

Commodity and Unit	: July -February :	1925 :	1926 :	February 1925
	: 1924-25 :	1925-26 :	December: January: February:	1925
Apples, 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	: 13,111:	11,607 :	2,142: 1,457: 1,357:	1,692
Apricots, " lbs.	: 3,341:	3,894 :	110: 333: 375:	325
Bananas, " bunches	: 7,574:	8,659 :	992: 861: 809:	543
Grapes, " lbs.	: 87,113:	108,534 :	24,645: 4,363: 969:	615
Lemons, " boxes <u>b/</u>	: 1,129:	1,123 :	149: 152: 137:	99
Oranges, " " <u>c/</u>	: 7,304:	6,406 :	1,901: 1,944: 1,384:	1,786
Pears, " lbs.	: 139,756:	56,212 :	3,015: 1,398: 1,975:	1,283
Plums, " "	: 63,248:	56,214 :	84: 431: 251:	248
	:	:	:	:

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 lbs.

b/ Included lime and citrus other than oranges, expressed in boxes of 74 lbs.

c/ All imports in terms of boxes of 70 lbs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

March 30, 1926

F.S.
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Ec 752 F
APR 10 1926 FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

FRUIT PROSPECTS IN AUSTRALIA



Apples.

An apple crop of at least 3,000,000 bushels or about 75 per cent of normal, is expected in Tasmania, the leading Australian apple state, according to Consul Coates at Melbourne. As reported by Edwin Smith, fruit specialist in Europe for the Department of Agriculture, and published in "F.S./A-46", March 1, 1926, Tasmania will export about 1,500,000 boxes of apples this season out of an estimated total for Australia of 2,750,000 boxes. Arrivals in Great Britain are expected to begin about April 15. About half of the Tasmanian crop is sold on the Australian mainland.

The most recent survey of the general conditions of Tasmanian apples was made by the Tasmanian Department of Agriculture under date of December, 1925. The resulting harvest estimates, according to principal varieties, were given out as follows:

<u>Heavy</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Light</u>
Cleopatra	Delicious	French Crab	Ribstone Pippin
Alfriston	Duke of Clarence	Jonathan	Scarlet
Tasma.	C. O. P.		Dunn's
King Pippin	Stone Pippin		London Pippin
Adams Pearmain	Sturmer		

The prospects for other varieties not specified were generally good. The fruit was clean and well developed and should pack out a high percentage of quality fruit.

Apples are the best fruit product of Tasmania, the shipments to overseas markets being 75 per cent of the total sent from Australia and New Zealand, reports J. P. Piggott, Manager of the Fruit Growers Cooperative Association. He states that production per acre is very heavy, total production amounting to about 4 million bushels a year and there remains a large scope for greater apple production in the state, only some 30,000 acres being in cultivation at the present time.

On the Australian mainland, Victoria ranks second to Tasmania in apple production and export. The 1926 crop is expected to equal the good yield of 1925 when production reached 2,233,000 bushels. Shipments to Great Britain from Victoria are estimated at 632,000 boxes for the coming season. The relationship borne by apple production to other fruits in Victoria is shown in the following table:

FRUIT; Production in Victoria, 1923-24 and 1924-25

Fruit	1923-24	1924-25
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Apples	1,663,308	2,253,230
Pears	358,611	910,915
Quinces	76,167	81,160
Plums	241,818	308,353
Cherries	63,662	51,299
Peaches	938,903	930,663
Apricots	352,604	350,778
Figs	27,772	25,658

Consul Coates quoting State Statist.

In Western Australia there is a shortage of about 20 per cent, largely in Dunns and Cleopatras. Mr. Wickens, Officer of Fruit Industry for Western Australia, estimates the 1926 crop at not more than 500,000 bushels against 657,000 bushels for 1925, of which 296,000 bushels are expected to enter the export trade. Jonathans are reported in good condition; Cleopatras medium; Dunns light, on the whole. Yates and Granny Smiths are expected to yield a good crop.

Pears.

A short crop of export varieties of pears was predicted by the Tasmanian Department of Agriculture in its report for December. It may be said, therefore, that Tasmanian pears will not be as important a competitor in the British fruit market this year as they were last season. The Department says: "With the exception of the varieties 'Buerre Clairgeau', 'Napoleon', 'Gansells Berganot', and 'Capiaumont' which are carrying only medium crops, the other main commercial varieties are generally light. The crop will be much below normal and it is improbable that more than a half crop or 125,000 bushels will be produced. The shortage is confined to the principal export varieties such as 'Winter Cole', 'Winter Neils', 'Glou Morceau' and 'Josephine de Malines'."

Almost any variety of pear may be grown to perfection in Tasmania, reports Mr. Piggot. There is a great opportunity for pear growing throughout the State since they will grow where apples will not do well. The difficulty lies, however, in overseas carriage, most attempts being a failure because of the neglect of cool storage. The Bartlett, an excellent canning pear, is grown in the state and is in good demand.

The pear crop of Victoria is reported by the Department of Agriculture as "medium to good". In Western Australia pears will not be as heavy as last year, the only export variety to have set a heavy crop being "Winter Neils", reports Consul Coates. The pear crop of New South

Wales, although perhaps a little heavier than the apple crop, will be below average according to the Fruit World of Australia, quoting the Director of Agriculture. The trees are looking well, however, and the fruit promises to be of good quality.

APPLES AND PEARS: Production in Australia, 1922-23 and 1923-24

District	Apples		Pears	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
New South Wales	722,697	521,821	203,334	221,454
Victoria	2,089,017	1,663,308	666,631	858,611
Queensland	115,928	105,652	8,822	7,403
South Australia	384,375	1,143,274	125,353	199,067
Western Australia	758,998	517,247	106,827	62,213
Tasmania	3,127,509	1,889,826	204,297	183,349
Fed. Cap. Territory...	825	950	10	---
Total	7,199,349	5,842,273	1,315,274	1,932,107

Official Yearbook of Australia 1924 and 1925.

Figures for 1924-25 are not yet available except for Victoria.

Other fruits.

The apricot crop of Tasmania was aided somewhat by January rains and should be about normal, the estimate being placed at 150,000 bushels. Apricot growing in Tasmania is limited to certain districts because of frost but there is much room for extension. Production is placed by Mr. Piggott at about 3,000 tons a year. From medium to good crops of apricots were expected in Western Australia while in Victoria crops were reported from light to medium. The crop of New South Wales was good both as to quality and size. Prunes, which do well in Tasmania, are only grown to a small extent while berries such as raspberries, black currants and gooseberries are grown in large quantities. Plums are medium in Tasmania and Western Australia but good in New South Wales. In Western Australia the peach and grape crops are good. A big increase in the production of "Ohanez" grapes is expected in Western Australia, the "Ohanez" being the principal variety of export from that state reports the Consul.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

April 3, 1926

F.S.
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EC 752 F
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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

THE 1925 CANADIAN FRUIT HARVEST

The total value of the commercial fruit crop of Canada in 1925 is officially estimated at \$25,553,000 compared with a value of \$25,393,000 in 1924, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Hickerson at Ottawa. The principal crops, apples, grapes and strawberries were all slightly larger than 1924, but lower prices for apples and strawberries prevented the values from being very materially above last year. Of the minor fruits, peaches and cherries were produced in larger quantities than in 1924. The production of pears, plums and prunes, however, was considerably smaller than in the previous year, and lower prices contributed toward greatly reducing the total value of these crops.

The production of all fruits with the exception of grapes declined steadily from 1920 to 1924 and the value of the total production also declined in the five year period 1921 to 1925 for which comparable figures are available. Production figures for all fruits for 1920 show a large increase over those for 1910. Apples and pears in 1920, however, were less abundant than in either 1910 or 1900, the latter having been a particularly good year.

FRUIT: Total value of commercial crop of Canada 1921 - 1925

Year	Value
1921	45,262,788
1922	33,899,121
1923	33,169,343
1924	25,393,346
1925	25,553,212

FRUIT: Production for all Canada 1900, 1910 and 1920

Kind	Unit	Production		
		1900	1910	1920
ORCHARD FRUITS:				
Apples	Bbl.	6,208,729	3,539,555	5,828,632
Peaches	Bu.	545,415	646,826	1,077,195
Pears	"	531,837	504,171	520,330
Plums	"	557,875	508,994	809,363
Cherries	"	336,751	238,974	485,128
All other ...	"	70,396	47,789	—

FRUIT: Estimated production and value of commercial crop
in Canada, 1921-1925

Crop	Year	Production	Average price	Total value
		<u>Barrels</u>	<u>\$ cts.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Apples	1921	5,367,700	6 67	35,821,090
	1922	5,048,405	4 90	24,692,182
	1923	4,493,183	5 45	24,489,350
	1924	3,375,084	5 85	19,747,772
	1925	3,580,770	5 60	20,057,417
		<u>Bushels</u>		
Pears	1921	435,968	2 58	1,124,162
	1922	461,227	1 45	668,854
	1923	227,335	2 42	550,587
	1924	196,809	2 40	471,924
	1925	113,582	2 20	249,185
Plums and Prunes	1921	575,575	1 47	844,412
	1922	408,438	1 28	522,393
	1923	348,482	2 00	696,964
	1924	238,978	2 11	504,460
	1925	79,562	1 94	154,288
Peaches	1921	366,715	2 30	844,936
	1922	577,561	1 56	904,325
	1923	403,660	2 27	916,050
	1924	154,384	2 62	404,663
	1925	201,840	2 71	547,772
Cherries	1921	211,210	2 75	580,827
	1922	202,740	2 38	481,850
	1923	203,125	3 56	722,440
	1924	100,340	3.36	337,775
	1925	114,925	3.56	409,210
		<u>Quarts</u>		
Strawberries ...	1921	10,149,000	0 16	1,622,960
	1922	8,672,200	0 18	1,526,050
	1923	8,652,200	0 17	1,513,230
	1924	7,932,000	0 21	1,555,720
	1925	8,070,000	0 18	1,458,950
Raspberries	1921	7,522,950	0 15	1,123,001
	1922	6,271,725	0 18	1,159,287
	1923	4,496,840	0 23	1,044,001
	1924	2,000,450	0 20	401,012
	1925	1,947,000	0 20	401,690
Other berries ..	1921	2,931,790	0 17	489,062
	1922	2,837,549	0 15	428,757
	1923	2,527,700	0 20	494,691
	1924	2,532,000	0 19	500,020
	1925	2,470,000	0 21	524,700

FRUIT: Estimated production and value of commercial crop in
Canada 1921 - 1925, Cont'd.

Crop	Year	Production Pounds	Average price \$ cts.	Total value Dollars
Grapes	1921	46,872,308	0 05	2,812,338
	1922	70,308,462	0 05	3,515,423
	1923	42,185,077	0 06	2,742,030
	1924	24,500,000	0 06	1,470,000
	1925	25,000,000	0 07	1,750,000

Compiled from - The Canada Yearbook, 1924 and Report of Consul Hickerson
quoting Official sources.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-20

April 12, 1926.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUIT PROSPECTS 1926

1926 Dried Fruit Prospects.

Official estimates for the Australian dried fruit crop of 1926 have not as yet been released according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Foster at Melbourne in a report received in the Department of Agriculture, but reports gathered from reliable sources indicate that the approximate crop of raisins will be close to 87 million pounds divided as follows:

RAISINS: Production in Australia 1923 to 1926

Fruit	1923	1924	1925 a/	1926 b/
	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>
Sultanas	28,090	48,870	46,000	47,000
Currants	13,440	25,760	26,000	27,000
Lexias	10,970	9,470	11,000	13,000

Compiled from - 1923-24 Consul Reports 1925-1926 Trade Commissioner Foster.

a/ 1925 figures furnished by Commissioner Foster agree with those received from Commissioner Babbitt as published in F.S./F-9 November 12, 1925.

b/ Preliminary.

The outlook for the currant crop is especially good. Trade Commissioner Foster reports that the 1925 crop was not considered up to its usual standard but for 1926 the crop is heavy and the quality is said to be far in advance of last year's production. A report from South Australia states that currants are carrying a fine crop of bunches of good even size and should yield an excellent sample of dried fruit. In Western Australia the currant crop in the Swan valley was damaged by a thunder-storm to the extent of about 30 per cent of the crop. Portions of the districts not affected by the storm, however, will yield a very heavy crop of good quality currants reports Consul Coates.

The Sultana crop in some places is lighter than last year, but the total Australian output should be slightly above that of 1925 since the young vines are said to be bearing more heavily than usual. The quality is reported as superior to that of last year. In Victoria Sultanas are not expected to bear a heavy crop but in Western Australia they are showing a crop of good quality and one well above average in size.

A report from Consul Coates states that in South Australia Lexias are carrying a heavy crop but these with many of the currants, will probably be sold to the distilleries this season owing to the low prices received for last seasons fruit.

It is expected that approximately 80 per cent of this amount or about 70 million pounds will be sold through the Australian Dried Fruit Association to the Export market.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

April 22, 1926

F.S.
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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

NOTES ON SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE FRUIT

Australia Subsidizes Canned Fruit Export.

The Commonwealth Government has decided to assist the Australian canned fruit industry under the Export Guarantee Act by a subsidy of 18¢ for every dozen 30 ounce cans of apricots and 6¢ for every dozen cans of clingstone peaches exported from Australia to the United Kingdom before February 27, 1927, says the American Trade Commissioner, Mr. E. G. Babbitt at Sydney, in a report received in the Department of Agriculture. This assistance is being given to enable the surplus of this season's pack to be sold in Great Britain in competition with California fruit, and is granted with the following provisions:

- (a) that the fruit is graded, packed, and labelled under the supervision of Commonwealth officers in accordance with the commerce regulations,
- (b) that the Department of Markets and Migration is satisfied that the best price has been obtained for the fruit,
- (c) and that the cannery applying for assistance has done all in its power to purchase from growers at the prescribed prices, apricots, clingstone peaches, and pears in such quantities as it was economically possible for such canneries to process,
- (d) that not less than £10 per long ton (\$43.40 per short ton) was paid by the canners at the orchard or at growers sending station for all the apricots, clingstone peaches and pears purchased for canning during the 1925-26 season.

Australian Dried Fruit Prices Fixed.

The new season's prices for dried fruit as announced by the Australian Dried Fruit Association show an advance of 2¢ per pound over last season's rates for peaches and 2-crown apricots but pears are 1 to 2¢ a pound cheaper, says Mr. E. G. Babbitt, the American Trade Commissioner at Sydney, in a report received in the Department of Agriculture. Owing to the large crop of currants being harvested and the failure of West Australian growers to fall in line with those of South Australia and Victoria, the board of management has not been able as yet to fix a price for the new season's sultanas and lexias.

Following are the prices per pound (28 lb . boxes) that have been announced:

Fruit	4 crown	3 crown	2 crown	1 crown
Apricots	32¢	30¢	30¢	20¢
Peaches	26¢	24¢	22¢	16¢
Nectarines	26¢	24¢	22¢	18¢
Pears	30¢	27¢	26¢	--

New Zealand Canning Fruit Area to be Increased.

A substantial increase in the area devoted to fruits suitable for canning will take place in New Zealand, according to Trade Commissioner Babbitt, as a result of the purchase of canning establishments in New Zealand by a large Australian concern. The erection of a large new factory in the North Islands, in addition to the expansion of already established plants, is contemplated.

South African Fruit Exporters to Have New Pre-Cooling Station.

A new pre-cooling station to assure the exportation of fruit in sound condition is now nearing completion in Cape Town according to British trade reports. When completed the station will have available 70 chambers, each capable of holding 60 long tons of fruit. The cooling is effected by two 18-in. air-compressors driven by two 220 h.p. electric motors. The cooling efficiency is such that the temperature of the chambers can be reduced to 34 - 36 degrees in 24 hours. The total capacity can be computed at 12,000 (shipping) tons of fruit a week.

Argentine Grapes in London.

The Buenos Aires Pacific Railway Company has recently shipped 1000 boxes of Mendoza and San Juan grapes to London for exhibition and sale in Covent Garden says Mr. B. M. Mace, the American Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires. This railroad serves the two leading grape producing regions of Argentina and is planning to establish a market for grapes in England just as it has in New York. Grapes from Argentina are available for shipment during the winter months of the Northern Hemisphere and arrive on these markets when prices are at the highest point of the year. Arrivals in New York this winter have shown improved packing and have been in excellent condition.

April 22, 1926

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

DRIED FRUIT INDUSTRY IN PERSIA

The principal fruits dried in Persia are apricots, prunes and grapes, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul K. G. MacVitty at Teheran. Raisins are by far the most important of the fruit crops and are produced in large quantities. Persia, however, has no trade with the United States in any of these fruits. A few samples of dried apricots were sent to the United States during 1925 but no orders resulted from the experiment. Moreover, owing to the careless drying and packing methods employed Persian dried fruit cannot be considered as a competitor of the American product except possibly in Russia, Turkey and India.

The prosperity of the Persian dried fruit trade depends almost entirely on the demand in Russia, although some quantities are also shipped to Turkey and India. The high cost of transportation tends to restrict the market for Persian fruit chiefly to these three countries, India taking the production of the southern districts and Russia and Turkey that of the northern districts adjacent to their borders. The production of the central districts is largely consumed locally. Both India and Turkey import some American prunes and apricots direct, but Russia is only a small direct buyer.

Production.

The quality of the crops of 1924 and 1925 was only fair. Conditions in 1925 were very bad for all classes of agricultural products because of drought and the production of fruit amounted to only about 70% of that of the previous year. The carryover of dried fruits from the previous season is reported as not large, but no estimate can be made of the amount. Although no official statistics on crop production are available in Persia the following estimates of the 1925 production of apricots, prunes and raisins are considered fairly accurate:

Apricots	3,000 short tons
Prunes	1,000 " "
Raisins	40,000 " "

Fruit is grown mostly in small orchards, which makes it practically impossible to make an estimate of the total acreage devoted to fruit production. It is likewise impossible to ascertain whether the acreage is increasing or decreasing.

Prices.

Prices vary in each district, the cost of transportation to a point of export being more of a factor than the actual cost of raw material. The principal export demand is for dried apricots and raisins. Average export prices quoted by the Consul were equivalent to about 8.5 cts. per lb. for apricots, and 5 cts per lb for both prunes and raisins.

The dried fruit and raisin production is usually financed by merchants in the bazaars. Advances up to half or more of the estimated value of the crop are usually made to growers. The merchants are financed to some extent by importers in the country importing. There are no export bounties or subsidies in effect with regard to dried fruits and raisins and no pure food laws have been enacted in Persia. As no efficient or uniform methods of drying and packing are used all dried fruits contain a considerable amount of foreign matter. Most of the dried fruit is exported in sacks. Cartons are not used.

Exports.

The following table of exports for the year ending March 20, 1925 represents the production of 1924. Customs statistics are not obtainable for a later period:

Destination	Quality	Value
	Pounds ^{a/}	Dollars.
<u>APRICOTS</u>		
Mesopotamia	239,603	12,980
Russia	3,629,405	250,306
Turkey	12,330	435
Total	3,881,338	263,721
<u>RAISINS</u>		
British Empire	37,888	1,607
India (Brit.)	1,756,768	55,179
Germany	3,575	85
Mascat	8,860	208
Mesopotamia	254,306	8,202
Oman	142,519	4,656
Russia	59,341,672	2,574,945
Turkey	2,847	100
Total	61,548,435	2,645,052

a/ Converted to pounds at the rate of 6.5 lbs. to 1 batman.

Prunes are included in the Customs returns under the heading of "other fruits, fresh and dry, not otherwise mentioned". It is therefore impossible to give the amount and value of the exports of this article.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

May 4, 1926.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN MARCH

United Kingdom.

British imports of fresh fruits continued the usual seasonal decline during March, but dropped off to a much less extent than last year. A well maintained volume of trade in both apples and oranges was the chief factor. Total March imports of fresh fruits this year, in fact, were considerably larger than a year ago, whereas February imports were much below those of February 1925. With heavy shipments of apples now enroute from Australasia, supplies promise to continue large for several months, apples being the most important item at this time of year. The steady increase in imports of bananas is noteworthy.

Germany.

Total German imports of fresh fruits so far this season have been materially lower than for the corresponding period last year. Since the first of January, however, the imports of American and other apples, probably as a result of the smaller total imports of fruit, have steadily exceeded those of last year. Imports of apples from the United States in March, in fact, were larger than for any previous month this season, and the total for the period July-March was not far from twice that of the same months a year ago.

Total German imports of the principal dried fruits have been considerably above those of last season, chiefly because of much larger imports of prunes from Yugoslavia. The bulk of new crop supplies have come from Yugoslavia, but imports from the United States in February and March were again above imports from Yugoslavia.

March imports of citrus fruits were considerably improved as compared with February. Imports of lemons increased by over 50 per cent and were nearly double those of March 1925. German demand is an important factor in the lemon market. Orange imports, while only about equal to those of last March, were, nevertheless, above those of February.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1924, 1925-26

Commodity and Country	July-March		1926				March 1925
	1924-25	1925-26	January	February	March		
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>		<u>Bushels</u>
APPLES:							
United States	b/ 327,423:	576,000:	125,602:	127,285:	165,000:		50,325
Austria	2,898,556:c/	119,960:	---	3,863:	d/		33,510
Italy	1,119,575:	1,425,000:	59,143:	68,428:	85,000:		77,792
Belgium	d/	896,000:	55,531:	35,083:	80,000:		94,237
Holland	762,066:	2,274,000:	133,488:	91,245:	40,000:		36,967
Hungary	d/	c/ 545,788:	---	---	d/		972
Rumania	d/	c/ 549,852:	18,418:	32,032:	d/		1,523
Yugoslavia ...	d/	c/ 253,539:	456:	---	d/		516
France	e/ 260,804:c/	1,347,626:	4,880:	7,871:	d/		8,708
Switzerland..	e/ 158,476:c/	186,959:	2,410:	2,625:	d/		54,744
Czechoslovakia	d/	c/ 280,521:	1,012:	611:	d/		---
Others	6,031,874:	435,000:	7,507:	2,916:	55,000:		10,628
Total	12,110,756:	8,836,000:	408,447:	877,487:	420,000:		369,922
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>		<u>Boxes</u>
ORANGES:							
Total	4,870,594:	4,226,000:	945,150:	1,154,836:	1,316,000:		1,373,542
LEMONS:							
Total	821,926:	981,000:	75,108:	94,586:	143,000:		78,088
	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>		<u>1000 lbs</u>
PRUNES:							
United States	37,550:	26,300:	762:	4,244:	2,600:		3,722
Yugoslavia ..	3,740:	32,900:	4,100:	2,289:	1,800:		460
Total	43,980:	62,200:	5,158:	6,794:	4,600:		4,315
RAISINS:							
United States	f/ 569:g/	9,974:	1,597:	729:			179
Turkey	32,253:g/	21,804:	2,210:	2,392:			3,366
Others	8,362:g/	10,070:	843:	1,565:			611
Total	41,185:g/	41,925:	4,650:	4,763:			4,156
CURRENTS:							
Total	16,572:g/	17,633:	1,342:	1,359:			1,254

e/ Rounded figures. b/ October-March only. July-September, if any, included in "Others". c/ July-February only, March included in "Others". d/ Included in "Others". e/ December-March only, July-November, if any, included in "Others". f/ January-March only, earlier months included in "Others". g/ July-February only.

FRESH FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1924, 1925-26

Commodity and Unit	July-March		1926			
	1924-25	1925-26	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	March
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1925
Apples, 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	13,535	12,216	1,457	1,357	609	424
Apricots, " lbs.	3,347	3,895	333	375	1	6
Bananas, " bunches	8,261	9,538	861	809	879	687
Grapes, " lbs.	87,123	108,554	4,363	969	20	10
Lemons, " boxes <u>b/</u>	1,258	1,262	152	137	139	129
Oranges, " " <u>c/</u>	8,799	8,007	1,944	1,384	1,601	1,495
Pears, " lbs.	139,778	56,246	1,398	1,975	34	22
Plums, " "	63,252	56,216	431	251	2	4
Total " " <u>d/</u>	1,598,062	1,416,293	217,961	170,296	149,209	132,894

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 lbs.

b/ Includes lime and citrus other than oranges, expressed in boxes of 74 lbs.

c/ All imports in terms of boxes of 70 lbs.

d/ Exclusive of bananas.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

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F-24

May 22, 1926.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

FRENCH FRUIT CROPS DAMAGED

The cherry and peach crops of France have been damaged to the extent of about 50 per cent and grapes about 10 per cent by recent cold weather and storms, according to a cable received in the Department of Agriculture from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London, based upon advice from Consul Frost at Marseilles. Damage to apricots, pears and prunes was only slight, according to the Consul, while almonds and olives suffered almost no injury. Mr. Foley states that the frost damage did not extend to Sicily, but no information is yet available as to conditions in other neighboring regions.

SICILIAN LEMON PROSPECTS

Although the Sicilian lemon crop was slightly damaged around the first of May by hot winds, it is expected, nevertheless, that the crop will be above average, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Edward I. Nathan at Palermo.

VALENCIA RAISIN PROSPECTS

Blossoming on the new vines in the Valencia raisin district was very favorable and a good crop is expected this year, according to mid-April reports from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. Some fear was being expressed at the time of possible damage from insect pests.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

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June 5, 1926

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT
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BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN APRIL

United Kingdom:

April witnessed a material increase over March in British imports of fresh fruit, very largely as a result of the arrival of new crop Australian apples and increased trade in bananas. Fruit imports on the whole, however, continue to fall behind those of last season. The total imports of all fresh fruit exclusive of bananas in April amounted to 171 million pounds as compared with 149 million in March and 176 million in April 1925. April imports of apples totaled nearly 1,350,000 boxes as compared with 609,000 in March and 1,020,000 in April last year. Banana imports continued to increase and were more than 40 per cent above March, and nearly 25 per cent greater than in April a year ago. The trade in oranges and lemons, as well as the minor fruits, was smaller than a year ago.

Germany:

German imports of fruit in April were seasonally lower, but compared favorably with last year for fruits which are imported from the United States. The imports of American apples, in fact, were the largest for any single month this season, and more than triple those of April 1925. Total imports of apples were about two-thirds greater than in April last year.

The imports of prunes were about a normal amount for this time of year, but the United States again dropped below Yugoslavia as a source of supply. Total prune imports this season through April were nearly 40 per cent above last season for the same period. Raisin and currant imports continued about normal in March, the latest month for which figures are available.

Imports of Mediterranean oranges dropped off sharply with the end of the season approaching, and went even below April imports last year. Total imports from July to April were about 13 per cent below those for the same period last season. April lemon imports were about equal to March, but below April 1925. The total of lemons so far this season, however, represents an increase of 15 per cent over 1924-25. German demand has been a sustaining factor in the lemon market.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1924, 1925-26

Commodity and Country	July - April		1926			
	1924-25	1925-26 <u>a/</u>	February	March	April <u>a/</u>	April 1925
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
APPLES:						
United States	383,555:	753,000:	127,285:	167,219:	175,000:	56,132
Austria	<u>b/</u> 2,911,784:	<u>c/</u> 119,960:	3,863:	---	<u>d/</u> ---	13,228
Italy	1,184,460:	1,474,000:	68,428:	82,201:	50,000:	64,885
Belgium	<u>d/</u> ---	983,000:	35,083:	81,730:	85,000:	43,841
Holland	771,932:	2,285,000:	91,245:	37,879:	10,000:	9,866
Hungary	<u>d/</u> ---	<u>c/</u> 545,788:	---	---	<u>d/</u> ---	---
Rumania	<u>d/</u> ---	<u>c/</u> 561,386:	32,032:	11,534:	<u>d/</u> ---	2,846
Yugoslavia ..	<u>d/</u> ---	<u>c/</u> 255,683:	---	2,144:	<u>d/</u> ---	---
France	<u>e/</u> 268,620:	1,428,000:	7,871:	30,213:	50,000:	7,816
Switzerland..	<u>e/</u> 174,329:	<u>c/</u> 188,447:	2,625:	1,488:	<u>d/</u> ---	15,853
Czechoslovakia:	<u>d/</u> ---	<u>c/</u> 281,147:	611:	626:	<u>d/</u> ---	---
Others	6,377,460:	404,000:	2,916:	3,963:	15,000:	19,396
Total	12,073,628:	9,279,000:	877,487:	418,999:	385,000:	233,863
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
ORANGES:						
Total	5,796,133:	5,049,000:	1,154,836:	1,317,003:	822,000:	925,539
LEMONS:						
Total	980,467:	1,125,000:	94,586:	143,704:	143,000:	158,541
	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>
PRUNES:						
United States	40,258:	27,200:	4,244:	2,638:	900:	2,708
Yugoslavia...	3,792:	34,600:	2,289:	1,765:	1,800:	52
Total	46,920:	65,300:	6,794:	4,734:	3,000:	2,940
RAISINS:						
United States	<u>f/</u> 1,064:	<u>g/</u> 10,650:	729:	676:	---	495
Turkey	36,070:	<u>g/</u> 23,873:	2,392:	2,069:	---	3,817
Others	9,401:	<u>g/</u> 10,991:	1,565:	921:	---	1,039
Total	46,536:	<u>g/</u> 44,690:	4,763:	3,665:	---	5,351
CURRANTS:						
Total	17,736:	<u>g/</u> 18,717:	1,359:	1,084:	---	1,164

a/ Rounded figures. b/ October-April only; July-September, if any, included in "Others". c/ July-March only, April, if any included in "Others". d/ Included in "Others". e/ December-April only, July-November, if any, included in "Others". f/ January-April only, earlier months included in "Others". g/ July-March only.

FRESH FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1924, 1925-26.

Commodity and Unit	July - April		1926			April
	1924-25	1925-26	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	1925
Apples, 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	14,555:	13,562:	1,357:	609:	1,346:	1,020
Apricots, " lbs.	3,361:	3,926:	375:	1:	31:	14
Bananas, " bunches:	9,317:	10,814:	809:	879:	1,276:	1,056
Grapes, " lbs.	89,349:	109,006:	969:	20:	452:	2,226
Lemons, " boxes <u>b/</u>	1,451:	1,405:	137:	139:	143:	193
Oranges, " " <u>c/</u>	10,389:	9,421:	1,384:	1,601:	1,414:	1,590
Pears, " lbs.	143,251:	58,397:	1,975:	34:	2,151:	3,473
Plums, " "	63,368:	56,275:	251:	2:	59:	116
Total, " " <u>d/</u>	1,774,396:	1,587,736:	170,296:	149,209:	171,443:	176,334

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 lbs.

b/ Includes lime and citrus other than oranges, expressed in boxes of 74 lbs.

c/ All imports in terms of boxes of 70 lbs.

d/ Exclusive of bananas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

June 5, 1926

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F-26

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE FRUIT PROSPECTS

Reports on blossoming and conditions of the coming fruit crops for most of the important producing areas of the Northern Hemisphere, now available in the Department of Agriculture, indicate generally favorable conditions in most European countries and also in much of Canada. The prospects for deciduous fruits, particularly apples, are good in Canada and the principal commercial districts of Europe. The European prune and pear crops are also promising but the cherry crop of southern and south central Europe, and in certain sections the peach crop, have been considerably damaged by cold weather. Conditions in southern European countries are generally favorable, except in Greece, where very unfavorable prospects are being reported for raisins and currants, and in Spain for Valencia oranges, where the outlook is not particularly good.

A late May frost, first reported from France, was at first thought to have severely injured the coming crops in the fruit growing region centering around Switzerland, but reports received from the European offices of the Department indicate that the damage was confined largely to the cherry and peach crops, both France and Czechoslovakia reporting losses. Apples and prunes suffered no significant damage from cold in Central Europe according to Agricultural Commissioner Haas at Vienna, but the cold weather prevailing in May was unfavorable for the development of the crop in much of that region. Cold and rainy weather in France also hindered development. No information has been received for northern Italy and Switzerland, but Agricultural Commissioner Schoenfeld at Berlin reports that there was no frost injury of any consequence in Germany. Blossoms had just fallen when the cold spell arrived. Spain and Sicily were not affected by the cold weather, but the Sicilian lemon crop has previously been reported as suffering slight damage from hot winds around the first of May.

Great Britain:

English apple crop prospects are good according to the showing of blossom, states a cable dated May 15 to the Canadian Department of Agriculture from the Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom. Such varieties as James Grieve, Worcester Pearmaine and Bramley Seedling blossomed plentifully, but Cox's Orange are only good in spots. Pears are excellent; and plum blossoming good but the set only fair.

A report of the British Ministry of Agriculture dated April 15 stated that fruit trees wintered well and that blossoming was exceptionally early, especially for apples. Pears and plums were in full bloom and most commercial varieties of apples in the pink stage at that time. In well sprayed orchards buds had opened well and looked promising. Aphids and Tortrix caterpillars were in evidence early in March. Owing

to last year's heavy crop, apple blossoms were patchy in Kent and the west of England, but they were strong and plentiful in Wisbach district.

Northwestern Europe:

Middle of May reports from Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands indicated generally good blossom prospects in those countries. Prospects in the Coblenz district of Germany up to April 15, according to a consular report, were excellent for all stone fruits with the exception of apricots. A cable just received from Agricultural Commissioner Schoenfeld advises that a medium fruit crop is expected in Germany. To what extent the cold weather reported from Central Europe has hindered development is not known but it is probable that it has had some adverse effect.

Central Europe:

Prospects in Central European countries indicate about an average fruit crop on the basis of present conditions, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Haas at Vienna. Cold weather during May has been somewhat unfavorable for the development of crops but there had been no significant weather damage in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia except for cherries and possibly peaches. Although there has been no cold weather damage to the Yugoslavian prune crop, some injury has been caused by wind and disease. Assuming favorable weather from now on, the trade estimates that prune exports should be about equal to those of last year, according to Mr. Haas, who has just returned from a trip through the Balkans. The prune crop in Bosnia is in better condition than the Servian crop, a situation the reverse of last year.

While the damage to apples in Austria and Czechoslovakia by cold has been of no consequence, some disease injury is indicated in Czechoslovakia. The condition of the crop in Czechoslovakia is now estimated as about average or slightly below, while in Austria the condition is generally good. The cherry crop in Czechoslovakia is somewhat below average in condition as the result of frost and early pears are also below average. Late pears, however, are in somewhat better shape with the condition estimated as from average to good. Plums are about average, according to Mr. Haas.

France:

The outlook for French fruit crops is generally promising except for cherries and peaches. These two crops were damaged to the extent of about 50 per cent by the late May frost. A 10 per cent damage to grapes was also reported. The blossom prospects for apples were good in the middle of May and the outlook, according to all available information, has not been changed by the cold weather, although development has probably been hindered somewhat. Prune prospects are good inasmuch as the Bordeaux region, where most of the French prune plum crop is produced, was not affected by May frost. Earlier reports had indicated an abundant crop for 1926. It is possible, of course, for the outlook to change materially before the harvest season arrives.

Mediterranean Basin:

The outlook for fruit crops in the Mediterranean Basin is good on the whole, although there are some exceptions. In Spain the outlook is excellent for all fruit crops except Valencia oranges, according to information received through the Department of Commerce. Another report states that blossoming of the grape vines of the Valencia district was excellent and that a good crop was expected. In Malaga the vines are reported much further advanced than is usual for this time of year with prospects pointing to an early crop of about average size.

No direct information has been received recently from Italy but earlier reports have been mostly favorable. The cold weather reported for France may have extended to northern Italy but no adverse reports have been received. Sicilian lemons, as previously stated, were slightly damaged by hot winds around the first of May.

The currant and raisin crop outlook in Greece is reported very unfavorable, the 1926 output promising to be no larger, if as large, as the poor yield of 1925. The reduction in government credits for handling the 1926 crop in Greece is said to have caused growers to neglect their vines. Furthermore, frost at the beginning of April did considerable damage, and there has also been a serious lack of rainfall. The outlook for the coming raisin crop in the Smyrna region is reported favorable, the consensus of opinion being that a crop of ⁴⁵thousand tons may be expected as compared with 31 thousand last year, provided conditions continue favorable. Frequent and well distributed rainfall has been of great benefit to the fruit crops in Palestine and the outlook is good, according to information received through the Department of Commerce.

Canada:

The outlook is generally favorable in Canadian districts producing the bulk of the export fruit crop. British Columbia experienced an exceptionally early spring and is two or three weeks ahead of last year. All fruit trees wintered well and those affected with winter injury in 1924 made a wonderful recovery and promise a heavy crop, according to the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The fruit season in Nova Scotia is at least two weeks later than last year, but apple trees wintered well. With a favorable growing season there should be a good crop of fruit, according to the Department of Agriculture. Nova Scotia growers are reported prepared, after last year's experience, to spray with a new determination to produce the cleanest possible crop of fruit. In Ontario all fruits except peaches are reported to have wintered well, but a large percentage of peach buds have been damaged by frost. A light crop of apples is indicated in eastern Ontario but prospects are better around the western end of Lake Ontario, where a splendid bloom of practically all fruits is reported. The only exceptions are light bloom on McIntosh Red and rather spotted bloom for peaches. Good crops are expected in New Brunswick and Quebec, although the season is late.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-27

June 18, 1926.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

FRUIT CROPS DAMAGED IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Fruit crops in southern Europe have been seriously damaged by heavy rains, hail and wind according to reports reaching the Department of Agriculture. In central France, particularly in the Rhone and Saone Valleys, and in northern Italy, the fruit crops, and in some sections garden crops, have been ruined by four days of continuous storm, according to press reports cabled by E. A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner, at London. The Po and Adige Valleys, the latter a great fruit growing district and the center of the Italian commercial apple region, are said to be flooded. The Milan district suffered particularly according to the reports.

Switzerland and the whole Danube region also experienced torrential rains, inundation, and in some areas heavy rains, according to Agricultural Commissioner Haas, Vienna, who states that while damage has been done, no reliable quantitative estimate is yet available. The indications up to the time of the storm pointed to a good average crop of both apples and pears in Switzerland. Press reports from Geneva stated that the fruit crop will be below medium, as a result of the damage. Last year's Swiss commercial apple and pear crops were about 25 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, of an average crop. Austria, an important source of apples in northern European markets was directly in the path of the storm.

French Prune Prospects.

Vice-Consul Child, at Bordeaux advises the London office of the Department of Agriculture that the prune crop in southwestern France promises to be well above the 10-year average production of 6,600 short tons. Mr. Foley, the Agricultural Commissioner, states, however, that some sources insist that insect and other damage will reduce the crop to below average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

July 7, 1926

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

THE EUROPEAN FRUIT OUTLOOK

AUG 17 1926

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The British trade reports a sub-normal crop of apples in England, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, with heavy crops in Ireland and in the Italian Tyrol, according to cable advice from Mr. E. A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner, London, England. The county of Kent in England, which has some of the best commercial acreage of market apples in Europe, is reported as having 20 per cent of a crop or less. This report further states that in the other apple counties Permain apples vary from 20 per cent to 50 per cent of a crop, while other varieties are light or a failure.

European pears are stated to be more promising. France promises a big crop in the Rhone and Loire Valleys, the principal commercial pear districts, but with a light crop in the vicinity of Paris. It is further stated that Belgium, Holland and Germany give promise of abundant pear crops, while Czechoslovakia is expected to have better than a half crop, with average yields in Switzerland and the Italian Tyrol.

In this connection it should be remembered that France and Belgium are the principal outside sources for pears reaching the British markets, the United States ranking third. Dutch pears also reach England in volume but find a ready outlet in German industrial areas. Pears from Czechoslovakia have the greatest influence on German and Scandinavian demands.

The trade reports a good crop of European plums quite generally, while berries are poor.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS FOR JUNE AND FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

United Kingdom:

With the exception only of bananas and lemons the imports of fresh fruit into the United Kingdom in June exceeded those of the corresponding month last year and in every case the June imports were larger than those of May. The increase was of a seasonal nature for many items. The total imports of all fruit for June were more than twice as large as the takings for June 1925. The imports of apples amounted to 1,735,000 boxes as compared with 1,135,000 in May and 600,000 in June of last year. The unusually high June imports are a result of the large crops of apples in Australia and New Zealand. Since most of the apples from these countries are consigned to the British market, the heavy imports are more indicative of a large supply than of market demand. Recent advices, in fact, indicate that, in the face of depressed industrial conditions, these heavy supplies have resulted in very low prices. The banana imports totalled about 1,000,000 bunches, which was the same as the imports for June 1925. The increase in the orange imports was of particular significance. The United Kingdom imported 1,117,000 boxes of oranges in June as against 954,000 in May and 477,000 in June last year. The existing supplies seem to be in excess of demand and prices are low.

The total imports of fresh fruit, excluding bananas, amounted to 1,905 million pounds during the last twelve months (July-June) as compared with 1,998 million pounds during 1924-25. There was an increase in the imports of apples, bananas, apricots and grapes but the imports of oranges, lemons, pears and plums declined. The falling off was particularly large for pears, while the most significant increase is to be found in the case of grapes. The imports of apples amounted to 16,432,000 boxes in 1925-26 as compared with 16,017,000 in 1924-25, while the imports of oranges totalled 11,492,000 boxes last year as against 11,956,000 for the preceding year.

Germany:

The imports of the principal fresh and dried fruit into Germany in June were in general smaller than those of May but larger than June of last year. The imports of apples in June amounted to 120,000 bushels, of which 20 per cent came from the United States. This compares with a total of 46,000 bushels last June, of which about the same proportion came from the United States, and indicates that American apples are holding their own in

the German market. The imports of oranges fell off greatly in June as compared with May but were larger than the June imports of last year. On the other hand, the imports of lemons were larger in June than in May but much smaller than in June 1925. The imports of prunes in June were slightly larger than in the preceding month and in June of last year. Yugoslavia continued to be the principal source but imports from the United States were larger than in the immediately preceding months. Figures are not yet available showing the June imports of raisins. Revised figures for May show that the trade in raisins is expanding and that the share of the United States is becoming larger.

The principal developments in the German fruit trade during the past year (July-June) as compared with the preceding year were: (1) the decline of about 20% in the imports of apples from all sources as compared with an increase of over 90% in the imports from the United States alone, and (2) the increased imports of prunes and the much smaller imports from the United States. The smaller total imports of apples are largely a result of the small crops of Czechoslovakia and Italy last year. During the twelve months ending June 1926 Germany imported 70.5 million pounds of prunes, of which 53% came from Yugoslavia and 40% from the United States. In the preceding year the German imports amounted to 52 million pounds and the United States supplied 86% and Yugoslavia 8%. The small production of prunes in Yugoslavia in 1924 accounts for the small imports from that source during the 1924-25 season. The total imports of oranges fell off last year as compared with the preceding period but the takings of lemons were slightly larger.

FRESH FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1924, 1925-26.

Commodity and Unit	July - June		1926			June
	1924-25	1925-26	April	May	June	1925
Apples, 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	16,017:	16,432:	1,346:	1,135:	1,735:	600
Apricots, " lbs.	7,027:	9,478:	31:	660:	4,892:	3,666
Bananas, " bunches	11,307:	12,752:	1,276:	935:	1,003:	1,009
Grapes, " lbs.	91,239:	110,830:	1,452:	633:	1,191:	737
Lemons, " boxes <u>b/</u>	1,915:	1,817:	143:	147:	265:	265
Oranges, " " <u>c/</u>	11,956:	11,492:	1,414:	954:	1,117:	477
Pears, " lbs.	148,768:	64,094:	2,151:	2,755:	2,942:	1,143
Plums, " "	63,664:	58,527:	59:	76:	2,176:	296
Total, " " <u>d/</u>	1,998,473:	1,904,647:	172,443:	175,849:	185,216:	89,583
	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 lbs.

b/ Includes lime and citrus other than oranges, expressed in boxes of 74 lbs.

c/ All imports in terms of boxes of 70 lbs.

d/ Exclusive of bananas.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries,
1924, 1925-26

Commodity and Country	July - June		1926				June
	1924-25	1925-26	April	May	June	June	1925
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
APPLES:							
United States	423,273:	816,000:	174,304:	38,375:	25,000:		9,695
Austria	b/2,915,366:c/	120,471:	511:	---	d/		2,891
Italy	1,189,786:c/	1,484,010:	51,678:	8,132:	d/		371
Belgium	d/	c/984,923:	82,587:	4,469:	d/		1,122
Holland	773,339:c/	2,283,272:	9,600:	4,314:	d/		696
Hungary	d/	c/545,788:	---	---	d/		---
Rumania	d/	c/571,126:	8,643:	1,097:	d/		---
Yugoslavia ..	d/	c/255,683:	---	---	d/		---
France	e/269,802:c/	1,445,710:	49,994:	17,877:	d/		---
Switzerland .	e/179,184:c/	191,944:	2,375:	1,122:	d/		4,174
Czechoslovakia:	d/	c/281,808:	661:	---	d/		---
Others	6,439,912:	555,000:	4,625:	71,495:f/	95,000:		27,267
Total	12,190,662:	9,546,000:	384,978:	146,881:	120,000:		46,206
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>		<u>Boxes</u>
ORANGES:							
Total	6,654,120:	5,798,000:	820,764:	608,203:	148,000:		118,217
LEMONS:							
Total	1,435,475:	1,472,000:	144,074:	152,722:	194,000:		310,309
	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>	<u>1000 lbs</u>		<u>1000 lbs</u>
PRUNES:							
United States	44,925:	29,000:	833:	750:	1,100:		2,267
Yugoslavia ..	4,014:	37,200:	1,719:	1,348:	1,300:		156
Total	52,069:	70,500:	2,999:	2,557:	2,600:		2,519
RAISINS:							
United States	g/2,013:h/	12,184:	650:	884:			576
Turkey	38,756:h/	27,528:	1,781:	1,874:			1,155
Others	11,906:h/	12,895:	968:	936:			912
Total	52,676:h/	51,783:	3,399:	3,694:			2,643
CURRANTS:							
Total	19,884:h/	20,921:	902:	1,302:			1,035

a/ Rounded figures. b/ October-June only; July-September, if any, included in "Others". c/ July-May only; June, if any, included in "Others". d/ Included in "Others". e/ December-June only; July-November, if any, included in "Others". f/ Includes 93,000 from Australia. g/ January-June only; earlier months included in "Others". h/ July-May only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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July 29, 1926

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

GEORGIA PEACHES TO ENGLAND

On July 5th a special car of peaches was shipped from Macon, Georgia for export from New York to Liverpool, England. Sailing on the SS Adriatic, the lot arrived at its overseas destination July 19th, fourteen days after departure from the original shipping point. According to a cable from Mr. E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London, the peaches, packed in the six-basket crates, arrived in good condition and sold for \$3.89 - \$4.14. Mr. Foley reported that the special refrigerator pack did not carry satisfactorily since the cardboard partitions were too weak.

Another carload shipment was made on July 12th, arriving in Liverpool July 26th on the SS Scythia. This probably was cleaned up at the fruit auction of Wednesday, July 28th. Mr. Foley's cable reported a sound condition in the six-basket crates, with even better prices than were received the previous week, the ruling price being from \$4.08 to \$4.26.

Providing sufficient care is used in landing peaches in England in good condition, there would seem to be opportunities for developing considerable export trade in this fruit since the British market absorbs many thousands of boxes of South African peaches during the winter months. The summer is manifestly a better season for peach consumption than is cold weather. Whereas South African fruit has to stand a shipment of about three weeks, Atlantic Coast peaches may be delivered in two weeks or less. However, the British show a preference for white-fleshed varieties and look upon the peach as a luxury commodity, so that great discrimination and care is required in the shipping, otherwise disaster is liable to follow the shipper's efforts.

EDWIN SMITH,
Specialist in Foreign Marketing.

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August 5, 1926

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GEORGIA PEACHES COMPETE WITH ITALIAN PRODUCT IN LONDON

Prices of American peaches in London do not appear so favorable as they have in previous weeks in Liverpool. According to a cable from Mr. E. A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture in London, the condition of the fruit taken off the New York steamers was not all that could be desired, a great deal of bruising and discoloration beneath the skin being in evidence. Liberal supplies of the de luxe peaches from the English hot houses as well as generous consignments of superior-looking Italian fruit caused bad market conditions for the shipments from the United States. The London market was given as from \$2.43 to \$2.92 for six-basket carriers.

American shippers should always keep in mind that the peach always has been considered a luxury fruit in England, selling on the retail stands for from 15¢ to 50¢ each. It would never be considered that this fruit could be bought if in a slightly damaged condition and utilized for slicing or for pastries so that when the appearance is damaged the loss through wastage is very severe. Another fact worthy of attention is that the continental countries look to London as the natural outlet for any fancy deciduous fruit that they may have to offer. Some of this is redistributed from London to the provincial markets; however, the quantities exported directly to the northern port markets from France, Belgium, Holland and Italy are usually small, so that continental competition for American soft fruits in these cities is less serious than in London.

Mr. Foley also cables that Liverpool paid \$4.62 for California Gravensteins on Wednesday; \$3.41 to \$3.89 for the smaller sizes. Virginians in barrels brought from \$5.11 to \$9.73. The Agricultural Commissioner cautions shippers to watch the loss of purchasing power in Great Britain due to the coal strike, which has caused serious unemployment in industries dependent upon coal for fuel as well as in the coal industry itself. The number of unemployed, exclusive of the coal miners, on July 19 was 1,631,300, which was a slight improvement over the previous week.

Edwin Smith,
Specialist In Foreign Marketing.

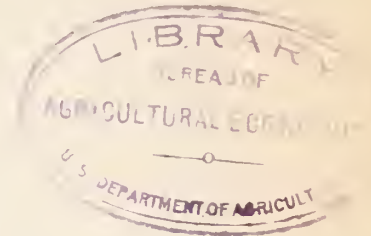
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August 27, 1926

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT



BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN JULY

The imports into the United Kingdom of apples, apricots, peaches, lemons and oranges were smaller in July than in June but with the exception of apples and lemons the imports were larger last month than in the corresponding month last year. On the other hand the imports of pears and plums were much larger in July than in June or in July, 1925. The imports of apples into the United Kingdom last month amounted to 589,000 boxes which was only about one third as much as in June. The falling off is largely of a seasonal nature since in July the shipments from Australia are about over while imports from Northern Hemisphere countries have not attained important volume. The imports of currants were considerably larger in July than in June while the takings of raisins were reduced.

The principal development in the German fruit import trade for July was the importation of 30,000 bushels of apples from Australia. This movement is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that the German market has formerly depended for its foreign supplies of apples upon nearby European countries and the United States. The total imports of apples into Germany amounted to 80,000 bushels which is a decline of 40,000 bushels from June and is over 10,000 bushels less than in July last year. The imports of apples from the United States were greatly reduced from the June figure but were larger than in July 1925. The imports of both oranges and lemons were smaller than in June but the takings of oranges were much larger than in July last year. In the dried fruit trade the principal feature is the increased imports of prunes in July over June. The total imports of prunes in July amounted to 8,157,000 pounds of which 4,630,000 came from the United States and 2,866,000 from Yugoslavia. The imports of raisins and currants, particularly the latter, in July exceeded those of June and of July last year.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom for July, 1926, with comparisons

Commodity and Unit		June	July	July
		1926	1926	1925
Fresh fruit:				
Apples,	1,000 boxes <u>a/</u> :	1,735	589	764
" and peaches,	1,000 pounds :	4,892	4,807	2,712
Bananas,	1,000 bunches :	1,003	1,970	1,416
Lemons,	1,000 boxes <u>b/</u> :	265	187	263
Oranges,	1,000 boxes <u>c/</u> :	1,117	627	219
Pears,	1,000 pounds :	2,942	10,582	955
Plums,	1,000 pounds :	2,176	13,683	11,373
Dried fruit:				
Currants,	1,000 pounds :	7,923	8,596	6,909
Raisins,	1,000 pounds :	9,356	6,258	15,762

a/ Boxes of 44 pounds

b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, include limes and citrus other than oranges.

c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany for July, 1926, with comparisons

Commodity and country	June	July	July
	1926	1926	1925
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>			
United States	24,391	3,758	1,233
Italy	50	15,031	9,866
Australia	a/	30,063	a/
Total imports	120,742	80,167	91,706 b/
<u>ORANGES:</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Total	149,456 c/	72,437 c/	45,116 c/
<u>LEMONS:</u>			
Total	192,268 d/	143,001 d/	183,181 d/
<u>PRUNES:</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>	<u>1,000 lbs</u>
United States	1,050	4,630	8,332
Yugoslavia	1,246	2,866	64
Total imports	2,568	8,157	8,954
<u>RAISINS:</u>			
United States	1,743	1,374	557
Turkey	2,124	2,205	1,976
Total imports	4,601	5,219	4,248
<u>CURRENTS:</u>			
Total	1,399	4,630	1,470

a/ Not separately stated. b/ Includes 42,534 bu. from Hungary.

c/ Boxes of 70 pounds. d/ Boxes of 74 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

September 23, 1926

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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CANADA ESTABLISHES MINIMUM VALUES FOR DUTY PURPOSES ON IMPORTED
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The recent action of the Minister of Customs and Excise of Canada in establishing official valuations on fresh fruits and vegetables for the assessment of the import duties is a matter of considerable interest to American producers and exporters. These "official valuations" are being used not only as a basis for the collection of the ad valorem rates of import duty fixed by the Canadian tariff act, but also for the application of the special (dumping) duty as authorized under the Canadian anti-dumping regulations.

OFFICIAL VALUATIONS

The establishment of the official valuations is authorized by Section 47 (A) of the Canadian Customs Act, which provides that "whenever it appears to the Governor in Council on a report from the Minister of Customs and Excise that 'natural products' of a class produced in Canada are being imported either for sale or on consignment under conditions that injuriously affect the interests of domestic producers, the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to place a special valuation for duty purposes on such products notwithstanding any other provisions of the Customs Act and the values thus established shall be held to be the fair market value." This value is to be used as the basis for assessment of ad valorem and special (dumping) duties.

SPECIAL (DUMPING) DUTY

The special (dumping) duty is levied under the terms of the Canadian anti-dumping law, which provides that "if the declared export valuation or selling price to an importer in Canada of articles of a kind produced in Canada is more than 5 per cent less than the fair market value of the article when sold for home consumption in the country of export at the time of exportation, there shall be collected in addition to the regular duties, a special (or dumping) duty equal to the difference between the said declared export valuation and the said fair market value of the article, which assessment, however, shall not be more than 15 per cent ad valorem."

APPLICATION UNDER AD VALOREM RATES

In cases where fruits and vegetables are subject to ad valorem rates of duty, the recently established official valuations rather than the declared invoice values are being used as a basis for the assessment of the import duty. In addition any difference between the official valuation and the declared invoice value, when more than 5 per cent below the official valuation, will be assessed as a special dumping duty, the total additional assessment, however, not to exceed 15 per cent ad valorem. For example, the

duty on tomatoes is 30 per cent ad valorem; the fixed valuation is 5 cents per pound, or \$5.00 per hundred pounds. On this basis, the duty on one hundred pounds of tomatoes is \$1.50. If the invoice value is more than 5 per cent less than the fixed valuation, or say \$4.25 per hundred pounds, the importer would be required to pay a dumping duty of 75 cents, namely, the difference between the invoice value and the official valuation, in addition to the regular import duty of \$1.50.

APPLICATION UNDER SPECIFIC RATES

As elsewhere indicated in this report, certain fruits and vegetables are subject to a specific duty, i.e., a fixed sum per unit of quantity. In such cases the products named will be subject to the regular import duty specified in the Act and the fixed valuation will be used only as a basis for the application of the dumping duty. For example, "the fair market value" of a barrel of No. 1 apples has been officially fixed at \$4.50. The Canadian duty on apples imported from the United States is 90 cents per barrel. If, however, the invoice value of the fruit should be only \$4.00 per barrel, the importer would be required to pay, in addition to the regular import duty of 90 cents per barrel, a special (dumping) duty of 50 cents, or the difference between the invoice value and the valuation fixed by the Minister of Customs. As previously indicated the anti-dumping law provides that the special duty may in no case exceed 15 per cent of the fixed valuation.

The primary purpose of the official valuations is said to be to protect Canadian fruit and vegetable growers from the competition of United States shipments during periods when new grown products from the United States seriously affect the market for the remaining stocks of the previous season's products grown in Canada. It would seem, however, that this interpretation would apply only to such commodities as can be held in storage for long periods, such as potatoes, apples and onions. The bulk of the commodities on which fixed valuations have been established are highly perishable, such as strawberries, raspberries, plums, peaches, pears, asparagus, cauliflower, lettuce, spinach, tomatoes, celery, etc. and these when imported from the United States do not come into direct competition with the later Canadian crop or with the carry-over of the preceding crop. Most of the above mentioned fruits and vegetables start reaching the Canadian market from the Southern and the Pacific Coast states early in the year and are followed in regular succession by products from farther north, the Canadian products coming in only at the end of the American shipping season. Canadian fruit interests contend that the effect in Canada has been that the edge is taken off consumers' appetite for such products before the Canadian grown crops become available. It is to meet this situation that Canadian growers and shippers are asking for a seasonal tariff on American fruits and vegetables, to become effective three weeks before Canadian produce comes on the market and to continue for three weeks after the end of the Canadian shipping season (See Foreign Crops and Markets for July 12, 1926).

FIXED VALUATIONS AND RATES OF DUTY

The "fair market values" fixed by the Canadian Minister of Customs and Excise on imported fruits and vegetables and the general duties applicable to goods imported from the United States are given in the following tabulation:

Fixed Market Value for Duty Purposes and Rates of Duty on Fresh
Fruits and Vegetables Imported From the United States

Commodity	Fixed Market Valuation Cents per lb.net	General Duties on Imports from the U.S.
<u>FRUITS</u>		
Cantaloupes <u>a/</u>	5	3¢ each
Peaches <u>b/</u>	4	\$1.00 per 100 lbs
Pears (Fancy) <u>a/</u>	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	50¢ " "
Pears (Choice) <u>a/</u>	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	30¢ per bu
Plums and Prunes <u>b/</u>	3	2/3¢ " lb
Raspberries <u>b/</u>	17	2¢ " "
<u>APPLES: c/</u>		
Extra Fancy, medium to large	\$1.80	29.5¢
Extra Fancy (175 and under) and Fancy, medium to large	1.50	"
Fancy (175 and under) and C-Grade, all sizes	1.25	"
Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy..	1.55	"
Combination Fancy and C-Grade	1.35	"
Orchard Run	1.45	"
Unwrapped jumble pack	1.20	"
Small Fancy and C-Grade in bushel baskets or hampers	1.20	"
<u>Standard Barrels</u>		
No. 1 - barreled varieties	\$4.50	90¢
No. 2 - " "	3.75	"
Domestic " "	3.50	"
No. 3 - " "	2.75	"
<u>In Baskets, Hampers or Crates</u>		
Bushel Baskets, Hampers or Crates	\$1.35	27.4¢
<u>VEGETABLES b/</u>		
<u>Cents per lb.net</u>		
Asparagus	10	30% ad valorem
Beets	2	30% " "
Cabbage	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	30% " "
Carrots	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30% " "
Cauliflower	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	30% " "
Celery	2	30% " "
Cucumbers	3	30% " "
Lettuce	3	30% " "
Onions	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	30% " "
Potatoes	2	35% " "
Spinach	3	30% " "
Tomatoes	5	30% " "

a/ Fixed valuations became effective July 20, 1926. b/ Fixed valuations became effective July 14, 1926. c/ Fixed valuations became effective September 2, 1926.

Source: Compiled from Official Bulletins of Canadian Department of Customs and Excise and Canadian Tariff Act.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

October 2, 1926

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FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN AUGUST

United Kingdom

Every important fresh fruit was imported into the United Kingdom in larger quantities in August than in the corresponding month last year. The imports of apples in August amounted to 360,000 boxes as compared with 232,000 in August last year, but this amount represents a considerable decline from the 589,000 boxes imported in July. The July imports, however, came principally from Australia and New Zealand and were sold at very low prices on the British market. The imports of pears in August were particularly large, amounting to 54,350,000 pounds compared with 13,683,000 in the preceding month and 10,174,000 in the corresponding month last year. In the dried fruit trade the August imports of currants were smaller than those of July but larger than in August last year. The August imports of raisins, on the other hand, exceeded the July takings but were considerably smaller than the imports during August 1925.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom for August, 1926,
with comparisons

Commodity and Unit		July 1926	August 1926	August 1925
FRESH FRUIT:				
Apples.....	1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	589	360	232
Apricots and peaches,	1,000 pounds:	4,807	1,349	258
Bananas	1,000 bunches	1,970	1,620	1,188
Lemons	1,000 boxes <u>b/</u>	187	171	111
Oranges	1,000 boxes <u>c/</u>	627	265	214
Pears	1,000 pounds:	10,582	54,350	10,174
Plums	1,000 pounds:	13,683	22,314	27,061
DRIED FRUIT:				
Currants	1,000 pounds:	8,596	6,443	5,936
Raisins	1,000 pounds:	6,258	7,479	10,842

a/ Boxes of 44 pounds.

b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, includes limes and citrus other than oranges.

c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

Germany

The imports of apples into Germany in August were much smaller than those for the corresponding month last year. The United States was the only country to supply a larger amount. The falling off in the imports from European countries bears out the earlier indications of reduced yields. The imports of oranges were much smaller during last August than in August 1925, but the takings of lemons were about the same during the two periods. Germany's imports of prunes in August this year amounted to 4,200,000 pounds as compared with 5,261,000 in August 1925, but in the latter case almost all of the prunes came from the United States while this year the United States supplied 57 per cent and Yugoslavia 36 per cent of the total. Raisin imports into Germany were much smaller in August than in July or in August 1925.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany for August, 1926, with comparisons

Commodity and Country	July 1926	August 1926 a/	August 1925
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>			
United States	3,703	5,000	681
Italy	16,374	110,000	110,280
Belgium	651	20,000	77,827
Hungary	24,992	155,000	188,704
Others	24,127	65,000	132,867
Total	79,847	355,000	510,359
<u>ORANGES:</u>			
Total	72,865 <u>b/</u>	9,000 <u>b/</u>	26,118 <u>b/</u>
<u>LEMONS:</u>			
Total	130,841 <u>c/</u>	146,000 <u>c/</u>	146,844 <u>c/</u>
<u>PRUNES:</u>			
United States	4,547	2,400	5,228
Yugoslavia	2,860	1,500	<u>d/</u>
Total	8,127	4,200	5,261
<u>RAISINS:</u>			
United States	1,861	700	1,201
Turkey	2,181	1,100	2,269
Others	1,000	400	2,362
Total	5,041	2,200	5,832
<u>CURRENTANTS:</u>			
Total	2,218	1,300	1,820

a/ Rounded figures. b/ Boxes of 70 lbs. c/ Boxes of 74 lbs. d/ Not separately stated.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

October 14, 1926

F.S.
F-35

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

FRESH FRUIT TARIFF IN PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN MARKETS

The tariff rates on fresh fruits imported into the foreign countries indicated below were in effect on October 1, 1926. Some changes have taken place during the past year, but on the whole the rates do not differ substantially from those in effect a year ago. It will be noted that in some countries the duties are levied on the gross weight of the fruit and container, while in others a deduction is allowed for weight of containers.

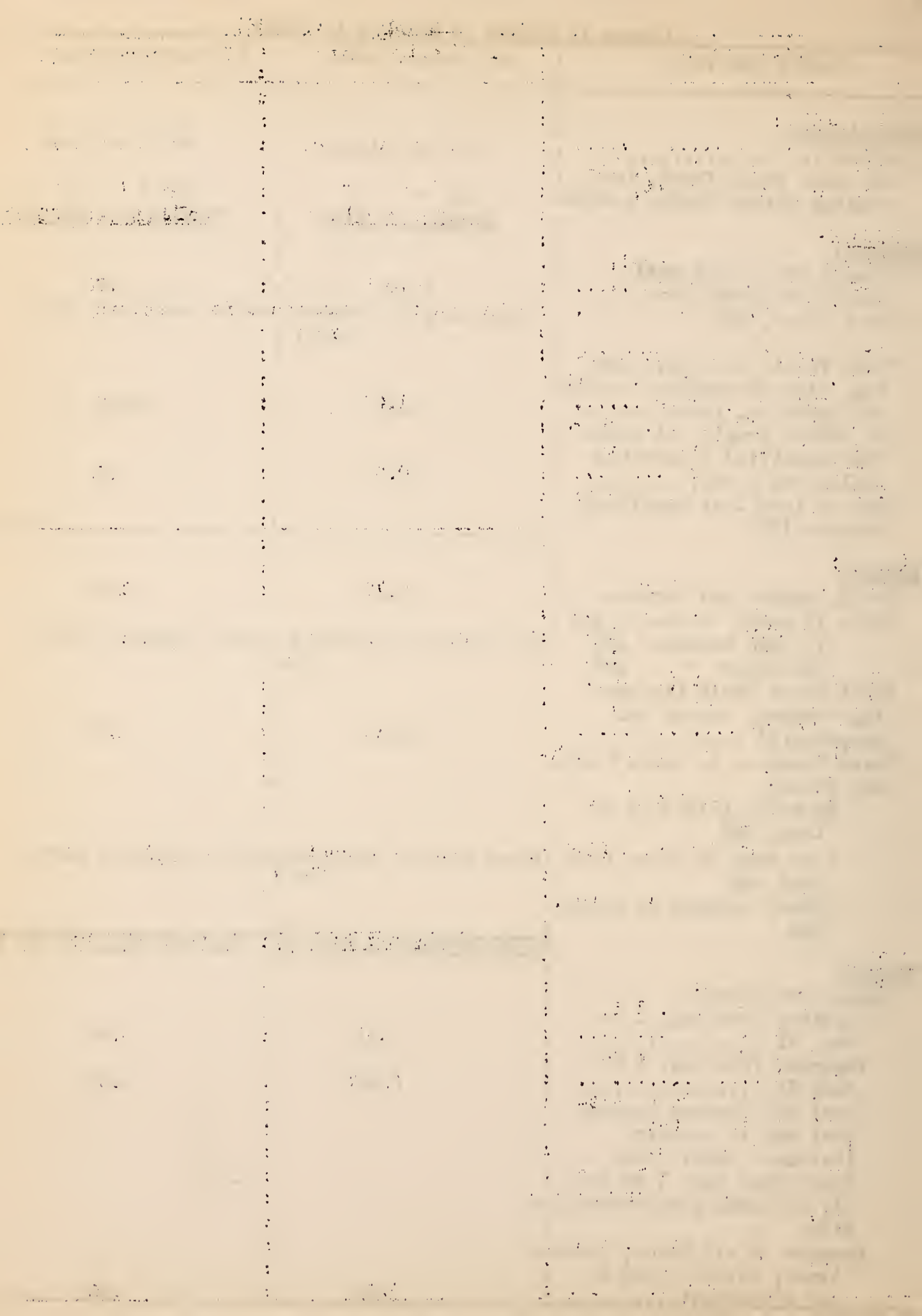
The general tariff, such as that prevailing in Germany, is the rate established by law. The conventional tariff is the rate fixed by convention or treaty. The conventional rates not only apply to imports from the country that is a party to the treaty but to the imports from all other countries which enjoy most-favored-nation treatment under the terms of their commercial treaty with Germany. Imports from this country enjoy the lower or conventional tariff rates. In France, where the rates are known as general and minimum, the United States enjoys the minimum rates.

(Rates in Effect on October 1, 1926)

Country and Item	In Foreign Units		In American Units	
<u>UNITED KINGDOM:</u>				
Fresh fruits	Free		Free	
	General	Conventional	General	Conventional
		a/		a/
<u>GERMANY:</u>	Marks	Marks	Dollars	Dollars
	per 100 kgs	per 100 kgs	per 100 lbs	per 100 lb
Oranges, fresh	20.00	2.50	2.17	.27
Lemons, fresh	12.00	free	1.30	--
Bitter oranges, fresh and other citrus fruits	12.00	2.00	1.30	.22
Apples:				
<u>Unpacked</u>				
From Sept. 25 to Nov. 25	6.00	2.00	.64	.22
From Nov. 26 " Dec. 31	8.00	2.00	.86	.22
From Jan. 1 " Sept. 24	8.00	4.50	.86	.49
<u>Packed</u>				
In sacks of at least 50 kilos gross (110 lbs)				
from Sept. 25 to Dec. 31	15.00	2.50	1.62	.27
In other packing (i.e. boxes, bbls. etc.)	15.00	7.00	1.62	.76
Pears:				
Packed in sacks weighting at least 50 kilos gross (110 lbs) from Sept. 1 to				
Nov. 30	--	2.50	--	.27
In other packing	--	7.00	--	.76

(Rates in Effect on October 1, 1926)

Country and Item	In Foreign Units	In American Units
<u>NETHERLANDS:</u>		
Apples	8% ad valorem	8% ad valorem
All other fresh fruit, including citrus fruit, packed:	8% " "	8% " "
	<u>Crowns per kilo</u>	<u>Dollars per 100 lbs</u>
<u>DENMARK:</u>		
Oranges and orange peel, lemons and grapefruit.....	0.065	.78
Tare; Cases, 20%	(Tare must be deducted before applying above rate)	
Fresh fruits in fancy packing, also pineapples, peaches and apricots, fresh	1.00	12.04
All edible fruits not otherwise specified (including apples and pears)	0.01	.12
Tare on item last mentioned; Baskets 12%		
<u>SWEDEN:</u>		
Pears, apples and berries	0.10	1.21
Tare; In casks or cases, 12%		
In chip baskets, 10%	(Tare must be deducted before applying above rate)	
In wicker " 15%		
Other fresh fruit (including oranges, lemons and grapefruit)	0.10	1.21
Tare; Oranges, in cases weighing gross:		
50 kilos (110 lbs) or less, 22%		
More than 50 kilos (110 lbs) 18%	(Tare must be deducted before applying above rate)	
Bitter oranges in cases, 22%		
	<u>Gold Crowns per kilo</u>	<u>Dollars per 100 lbs</u>
<u>NORWAY:</u>		
Apples and Pears:		
Imported from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31	0.45	4.47
Imported from Jan. 1 to July 31	0.225	2.23
Note: The Customs Department may in certain instances admit above fruit from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, at 0.225 gold crowns per kilo		
Oranges of all kinds, lemons, limes, bitter oranges and grapefruit.....	0.03	.40



(Rates in Effect on October 1, 1926)

Country and Item	In Foreign Units		In American Units	
	General	c/ Minimum	General	c/ Minimum
	Francs	Francs	Dollars	Dollars
	per 100 kgs	per 100 kgs	per 100 lbs	per 100 lbs
FRANCE:				
Lemons, oranges and other		Gross		Gross
citrus fruits not speci-				
fied	26.00	6.50	.33	.08
Mandarins	52.00	13.00	.66	.17
Bananas	20.40	5.10	.26	.07
Hothouse grapes and fruits:				
(net)	780.00	195.00	9.95	2.49
Grapes for wine making				
(raisins de vendange) and:				
wine residues (imported				
between July 15 and Nov.				
15)	211.20	52.80	2.69	.67
Apples for table use	17.00	4.25	.22	.05
Pears for table use	20.40	5.10	.26	.06
Apples and pears for cider:				
or perry	10.20	2.55	.13	.03
Figs and almonds	20.40	5.10	.26	.06
Other fruit imported dur-				
ing the season when they r				
ipen in France:				
Ordinary table grapes				
in small containers				
weighing 20 kilos				
(44 lbs) or less	54.40	13.60	.69	.17
Peaches, nectarines and:				
apricots	31.20	7.80	.40	.10
Plums, cherries and				
strawberries	20.40	5.10	.26	.07
The same fruit imported:				
at any other time ...	136.00	34.00	1.73	.43
All other fresh fruit...	20.40	5.10	.26	.07

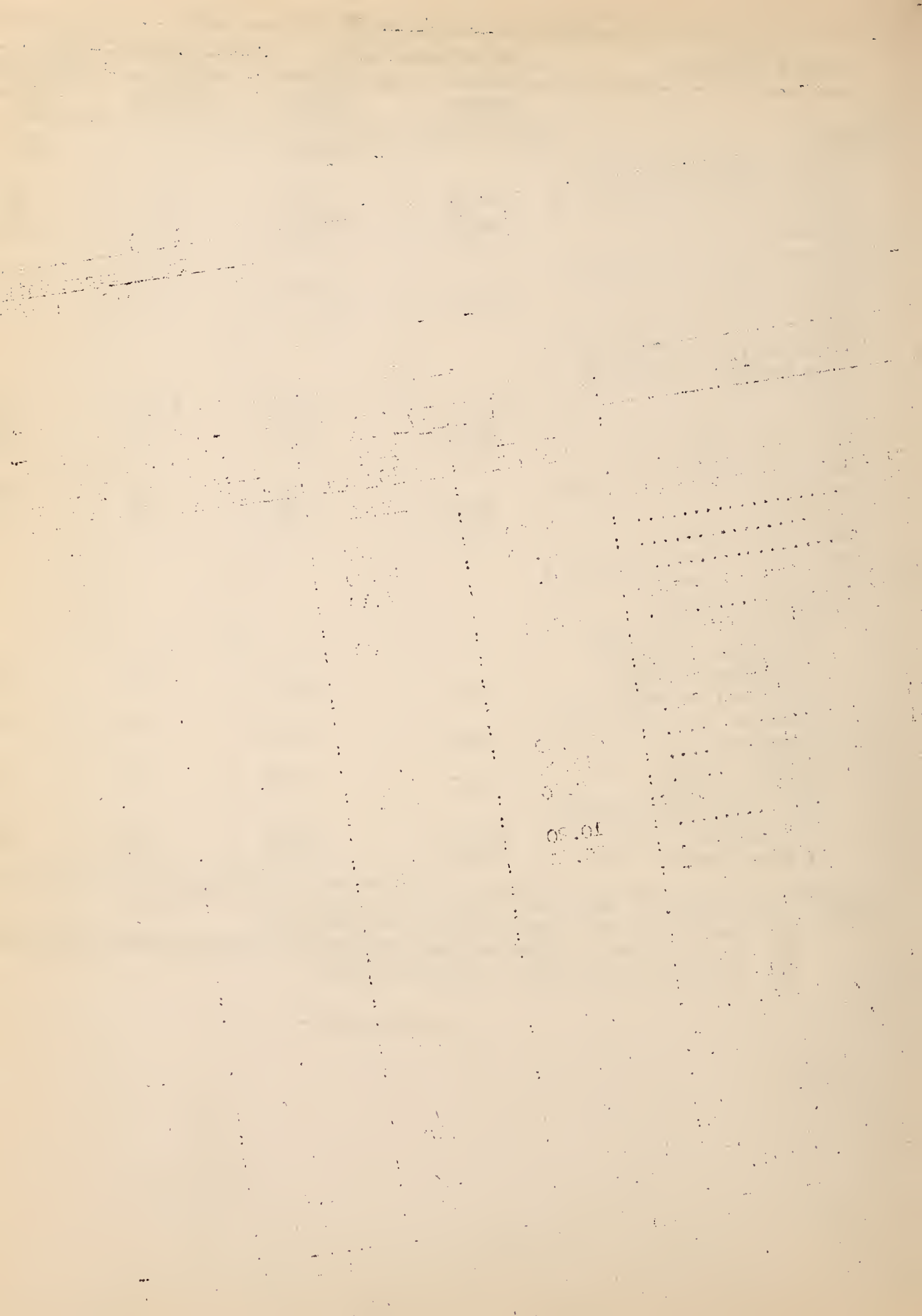
Note: Conversions to American Units at Exchange Rates Prevailing on October 1

a/ American fruit takes conventional tariff

b/ Rates quoted in gold buy are payable in paper plus 30% gold surtax

c/ American fruit takes minimum schedule.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

October 23, 1926

F.S.
F-36

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

- - -

WASTE IN EXPORT FRUIT MARKETING

The week of September 30th witnessed the first appreciable arrivals of Washington Jonathans on the British market. London has received heavier supplies than Liverpool. As a matter of fact, boxed apples arrivals in Liverpool were light since only 8 carloads, including Grimes, Gravensteins and Jonathans were sold at Wednesday's auction, while the apples in barrels at the same sale totaled 275 cars.

These light supplies resulted in splendid prices (\$3.65 to \$3.89 per box) for Jonathans in good condition. But, strange to say, even at this early date at least three cars of Washington Jonathans arrived showing internal breakdown and decay, with a general condition of over-ripeness. A portion of these were in this condition as a result of ordinary stowage on board ship from New York. Two carloads, however, came under refrigeration so that their over-ripe condition must have occurred prior to leaving New York City. Most of these deteriorated Jonathans sold for \$2.32 for Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy, which meant a loss of at least 50¢ per box due to faulty handling practices. In the same cargo were Yakima Jonathans that landed as firm and green as if they had just been withdrawn from a Yakima cold storage.

For several weeks Bartlett pears packed in barrels from the Hudson River Valley have been arriving in a deplorable condition, - as only Bartlett pears can get in when over-ripe and decayed, - selling for any price obtainable, if, in fact, the barrels did not have to be dumped. This week we have observed Bartlett pears, packed in barrels, from western New York, arriving in splendid condition and selling for from \$3.00 to \$10.95 at Liverpool. The difference in condition between these pears and those from the Hudson River Valley is solely one of adequate refrigeration, precooling at shipping point having been employed. This furnishes a concrete example of waste elimination through proper handling and shipping; adequate refrigeration even overcoming the very heavy odds of shipment in barrels which are unsuitable packages when used for export Bartletts.

Italian Prunes from Idaho Successful

Most markets are now showing Idaho prunes in liberal quantities. They have arrived in uniformly splendid condition and make a good appearance on the market. The four-basket crates are preferred over suitcases because of their better appearance and prunes in the former container command a relatively higher price. A normal price differential is represented by \$1.82 for the suitcases compared with \$2.55 for the four-basket crate, which means that 100 pounds of prunes in crates would bring

\$12.75 as against \$11.40 for 100 pounds of prunes in suitcases. Recent sales of prunes in crates have been as high as \$2.68. The cost of ocean transportation, landing dues and commissions is approximately 75¢ per crate.

The excellent condition in which this fruit arrives, together with its fine merchandising qualities are giving it a firmer position in British markets each year. The British people are very fond of the plum for stewing, jam-making and plum tarts. The latter are more or less preserved plums served with a portion of pastry, even though the dish is customarily baked as a pie. To those familiar with the fine tart flavor of the Italian prune and its exquisite wine color when cooked or baked, it will be very understandable why this fruit is becoming so popular among people fond of plum tarts.

To those interested in the future of fresh prune marketing, it should be pointed out that the season of marketing of the Italian prune from the Boise and Payette Valleys allows their fruit to reach England just at the conclusion of the English plum crop. If prunes were to arrive here a few weeks earlier, it is doubtful if many could be disposed of at satisfactory figures, since local plums usually flood the markets and sell for a very low price.

One other feature helpful to the situation after local plums are cleaned up is that, just prior to apple arrivals, the market is short of attractive fruit since this country does not have the flood of peaches, melons and grapes that are everywhere present in America.

Apple Market Brisk in Early October.

With fairly heavy quantities arriving the fruit trade starts October in a rather optimistic frame of mind. Profits have been taken on apples. Oranges will not appear in quantity till November.

With so many industries shut down it is apparent that British apple prices must soon meet, or dip below, American levels, and this is to be anticipated before the month is spent, as the quantities each week mount higher and higher. One hopeful sign is that each week several thousand more miners return to work regardless of the deadlock in the strike settlement. This means an increasing payroll, not only in the mines, but also in industries dependent upon coal supplies.

Edwin Smith,
Specialist in Foreign Marketing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

E.S.
F-37

October 25, 1926.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES CHANGES IN FIXED VALUATIONS FOR CERTAIN
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The Canadian Department of Customs and Excise announces the cancellation of the recently established "fair market valuations" on the following fruits and vegetables, as enumerated in F.S. Report-F-33, issued by the Department of Agriculture under date of September 23, 1926:

Cantaloupes	Raspberries	Lettuce
Peaches	Asparagus	Spinach
Plums	Cauliflower	Tomatoes
Prunes	Cucumbers	

In commenting on the modification of the recent valuations the American Trade Commissioner, Mr. Lynn Meekins at Ottawa, states that the change was made as a result of representations made to the Government by Canadian importers, who found that, in some cases, their costs in placing these products on the market had been increased by as much as 20 per cent. The products on which the valuations have been cancelled will now be dutiable as prior to July 14, i.e., at their fair market value as sold for home consumption in the United States, in the case of goods dutiable on an ad valorem basis, and at the regular specific rates where applicable, without the application of the special or dumping duty.

The fixed valuations established for other fruits and vegetables as enumerated in F.S. Report F-33 are not affected by this order, and will therefore remain in full force and effect.

Additional valuations for duty purposes are announced by the Canadian Department of Customs and Excise, under date of October 4, 1926, on beans, as follows:

Hand-picked, not to exceed 1 lb. of discolored beans to the bushel	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.
Choice Prime, not to exceed 3lbs. of discolored beans to the bushel	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ " "
Primes, not to exceed 5 lbs. of discolored beans to the bushel	3¢ " "

Source: Appraisers' Bulletins of the Department of Customs and Excise of Canada, and Report from the United States Department of Commerce.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
F-33

October 20, 1926.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN SEPTEMBER

United Kingdom

Large quantities of apples from the United States, Canada, Holland, Italy and Switzerland were imported into the United Kingdom during September as a result of the short domestic crop, total arrivals having amounted to the equivalent of 1,238,000 boxes as compared with but 360,000 boxes for August and 997,000 boxes for September last year. September imports of all other fresh fruits show large decreases compared with August receipts, particularly of pears and plums. This decline, however, is largely seasonal. Imports of currants and raisins also show a considerable increase over the August receipts. This increase is likewise largely seasonal as the month of September usually opens the season for raisins and currants from Spain, Turkey, Greece and other Mediterranean producing areas. The September imports of currants were slightly lower than those for September 1925, but raisin imports were 3,000,000 pounds greater than for the corresponding month last year, due to increased imports from Spain and Turkey.

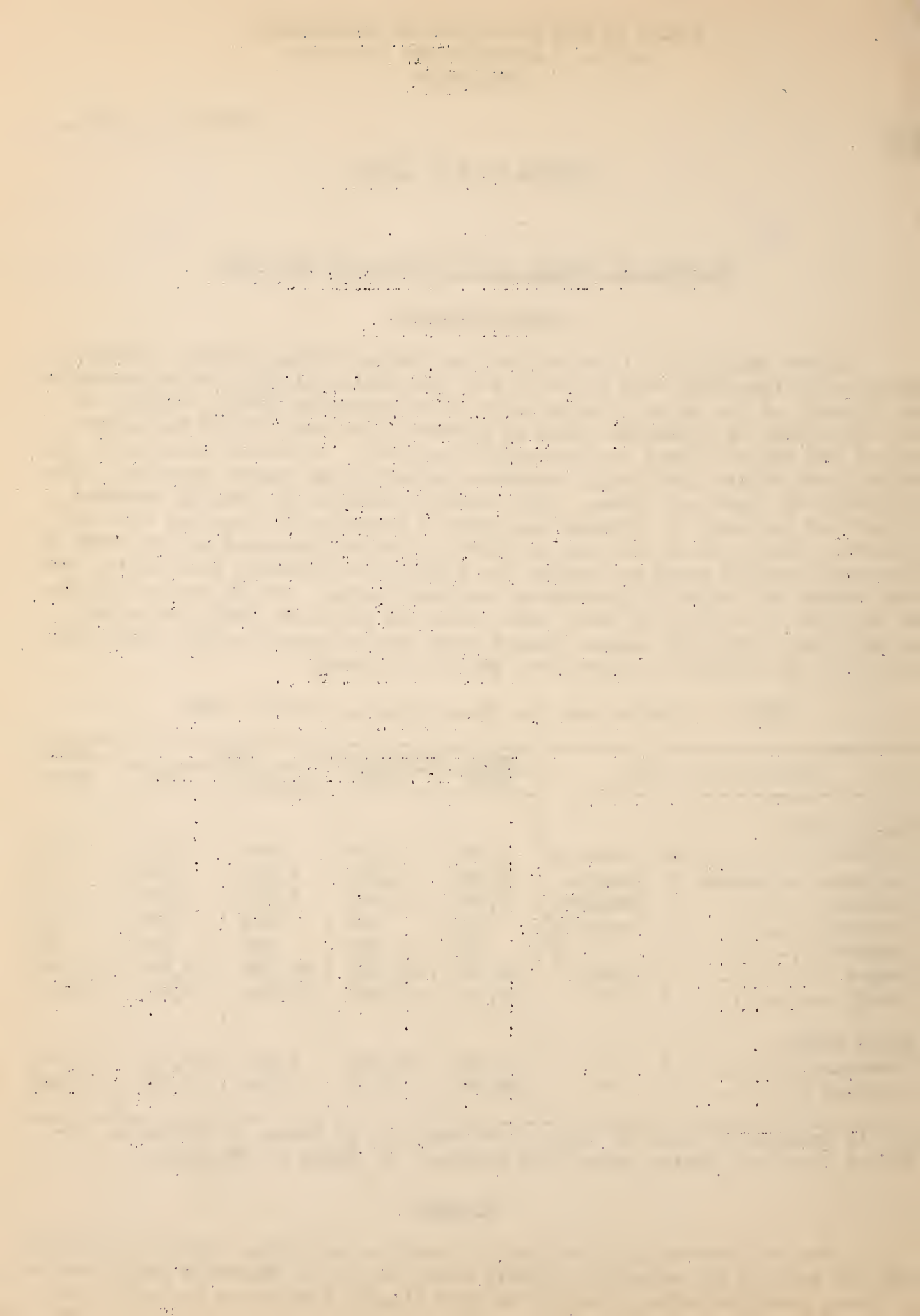
FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1925 - 1926

Commodity and Unit	: July - September:			1926		1925
	: 1925	: 1926	: August	: Sept.	: Sept.	
FRESH FRUIT:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Apples 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	: 1,993	: 2,187	: 360	: 1,238	: 997	
Apricots & peaches " pounds	: 3,062	: 6,508	: 1,349	: 352	: 92	
Bananas " bunches	: 3,894	: 4,983	: 1,620	: 1,393	: 1,290	
Lemons " boxes <u>b/</u>	: 419	: 488	: 171	: 130	: 45	
Oranges " " <u>c/</u>	: 591	: 1,040	: 265	: 148	: 158	
Pears " pounds	: 24,417	: 104,176	: 54,350	: 39,244	: 13,288	
Plums " "	: 52,865	: 41,765	: 22,314	: 5,768	: 14,431	
DRIED FRUIT:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Currants " "	: 25,410	: 31,239	: 6,443	: 12,231	: 12,565	
Raisins " "	: 37,792	: 27,930	: 7,479	: 14,193	: 11,188	

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

Germany

German imports of apples for the month of September reflect the shortage not only in the season's domestic crop, but in the European apple crop as a whole, receipts having amounted to only 411,000 bushels as compared with 1,154,000 bushels for September 1925. Most of the apples imported into Germany



early in the season came from Holland, Belgium, Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Austria. Supplies from all Continental sources have been very light this year. September imports of dried fruit were also considerably lower than in September 1925. The month of September, however, is usually the lowest in the year so far as imports of prunes, raisins and currants are concerned. Imports of these fruits as a rule pick up in October and reach their peak later in the year.

FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries
1925 - 1926

Commodity and Country	July - September		1926		1925
	1925	1926 a/	August	September a/	September
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
APPLES:					
United States.	4,950	14,000	5,637	5,000	3,036
Austria	60,872	b/ 11,404	11,369	---	39,616
Italy	295,577	237,000	110,596	110,000	175,431
Belgium	281,141	86,000	20,207	65,000	201,871
Holland	388,715	b/ 9,314	3,167	---	328,064
Hungary	396,863	252,000	156,892	70,000	165,625
Rumania	76,284	b/ 15,402	15,402	---	68,718
Yugoslavia ...	76,670	b/ 7,350	7,350	---	57,961
France	2,701	b/ 516	---	---	2,450
Switzerland ..	15,477	b/ 661	466	---	15,477
Czechoslovakia	77,362	b/ 13,553	12,105	---	51,718
Others	79,620	196,000	5,136	160,000	44,198
Total	1,756,222	844,000	353,327	411,000	1,154,157
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
ORANGES:					
Total	c/ 78,021	c/d/ 83,028	c/ 10,163	e/	c/ 6,787
LEMONS:					
Total	f/ 386,078	f/ 408,000	f/ 144,750	f/ 72,000	f/ 56,053
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
PRUNES:					
United States.	16,172	8,400	2,355	1,500	2,612
Yugoslavia ...	64	d/ 4,459	1,599	---	---
Total	16,844	14,000	4,108	1,800	2,629
RAISINS:					
United States.	3,682	2,800	688	300	1,924
Turkey	5,679	4,300	1,010	1,100	1,434
Others	4,611	1,600	418	200	533
Total	13,971	8,900	2,115	1,700	3,891
CUPRANTS:					
Total	5,145	4,700	1,426	1,100	1,855

a/ Rounded figures. b/ July-Aug. only; September, if any, included in "Others".
c/ Boxes of 70 lbs. d/ July-Aug. only. e/ Quotation not received. f/ Boxes of 74 lbs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

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November 30, 1926.

FOREIGN NEWS ON FRUIT

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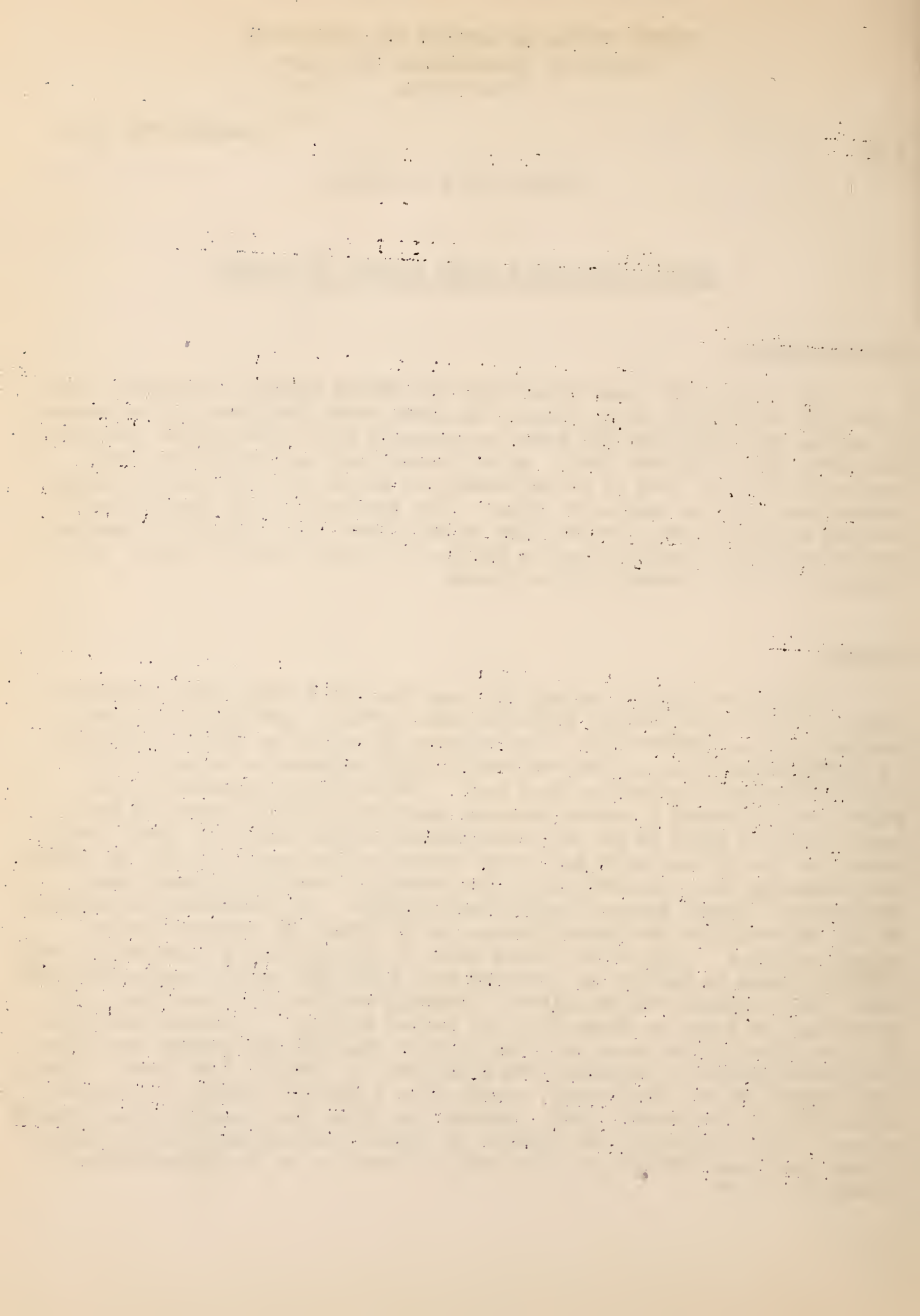
BRITISH AND GERMAN FRUIT IMPORTS IN OCTOBER

United Kingdom

The imports of fresh fruit into the United Kingdom in October were generally on a higher level than in the same month last year. The imports of apples totalled 4,000,000 boxes as compared with 1,238,000 in September and 2,224,000 in October 1925. Apple prices have been much lower than last year, however, and in recent weeks the supplies of apples on British markets have been in excess of demand. The imports of both currants and raisins in October were larger than in September. The takings of currants were considerably smaller than in October last year but the imports of raisins were on a somewhat higher level.

Germany

Imports of all the principal fresh and dried fruits into Germany in October were larger than in September but, with the exception of lemons, smaller than in October 1925. The imports of apples in October amounted to 2,500,000 bushels as compared with 410,000 bushels in September and 2,671,000 bushels in October last year. Although the imports from the United States showed a marked increase over the previous month and were three times as large as in the corresponding month last year, this country ranked as one of the least important sources of Germany's imports of apples. The leading sources in October, in the order of their importance, were Switzerland, Italy, France, Austria and Belgium. An increasing proportion of the imports from the United States may be expected, however, as the season advances. Imports of prunes from the United States amounted to only 800,000 pounds in October as compared with 1,559,000 in the same month last year. The takings from Yugoslavia, although smaller than last year, were over twice as large as those from the United States. A similar situation is to be noted in the case of raisins where only 300,000 pounds came from the United States as compared with 2,536,000 in October last year. Imports from Turkey, on the other hand, amounted to 5,500,000 pounds as compared with 5,132,000 in October 1925. During the first four months of the present season, July to October, the imports of prunes and raisins from the United States have been little more than half as large as in the corresponding period last year.



FRUIT: Imports into Germany by months and principal countries
1925 - 1926

Commodity and Country	July - October		1926		1925
	1925	1926 a/	September	October a/	October
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
<u>APPLES:</u>					
United States	25,302	76,000	6,233	60,000	20,352
Austria	103,511	272,000	25,769	235,000	42,639
Italy	718,188	636,000	108,717	400,000	422,611
Belgium	475,326	236,000	65,612	150,000	194,135
Holland	1,114,304	178,000	38,601	130,000	725,679
Hungary	483,344	323,000	71,324	70,000	91,481
Rumania	225,290	103,000	32,142	55,000	149,006
Yugoslavia ..	217,399	107,000	14,631	85,000	140,729
France	532,085	311,000	536	310,000	529,384
Switzerland .	87,738	728,000	2,615	725,000	72,261
Czechoslovakia	216,342	164,000	5,025	145,000	138,930
Lithuania ...	b/	b/	b/	135,000	b/
Others	223,264	211,000	39,232	1,000	143,644
Total	4,427,173	3,344,000	410,436	2,500,000	2,670,951
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
Total	c/ 84,150	c/ 91,000	c/ 2,110	c/ 6,000	c/ 6,129
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>LEMONS:</u>					
Total	d/ 434,582	d/ 501,000	d/ 71,950	d/ 93,000	d/ 48,504
	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>
<u>PRUNES:</u>					
United States	17,731	9,300	1,612	800	1,559
Yugoslavia ..	2,343	6,200	32	1,700	2,279
Total	20,867	16,700	1,719	2,700	4,023
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>RAISINS:</u>					
United States	6,218	3,200	338	300	2,536
Turkey	10,811	9,800	1,090	5,500	5,132
Others	5,924	2,700	242	1,000	1,313
Total	22,952	15,800	1,670	7,000	8,981
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
<u>CURRENTS:</u>					
Total	8,945	7,600	1,177	2,800	3,800

a/ Rounded figures. b/ None reported. c/ Boxes of 70 lbs. d/ Boxes of 74 lbs.

FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1925 - 1926

Commodity and Unit	July - October		1926		1925
	1925	1926	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.
FRESH FRUIT:	:	:	:	:	:
Apples 1,000 boxes <u>a/</u>	4,217	6,282	1,238	4,095	2,224
Apricots & peaches " pounds	3,074	6,542	352	34	12
Bananas " bunches	5,061	6,256	1,393	1,273	1,167
Lemons " boxes <u>b/</u>	534	661	130	173	115
Oranges " " <u>c/</u>	784	1,192	148	152	193
Pears " pounds	41,092	130,545	39,244	26,369	15,891
Plums " "	55,122	45,290	5,768	3,525	2,257
DRIED FRUIT:	:	:	:	:	:
Currants " "	72,185	65,209	12,231	33,970	46,775
Raisins " "	60,952	55,477	14,193	27,547	23,160

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 pounds. b/ Boxes of 74 pounds, includes limes and citrus other than oranges. c/ Boxes of 70 pounds.

